The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Spanish Merchantmen Plundered Off Valencia.

REPORTED CARLIST VICTORY.

Testimony of Generals in the Bazaine Court Martial.

FRANCE.

Republican Majority in the Assembly.

PARIS, October 21.—Leon Say writes that he feels sure of a Republican majority in the Assembly.

Thiers Summoned to Paris.

M. Thiers, who had gone to Lille, has been summoned by telegraph to return to Paris.

President MacMahon at the Service of his Country.

PARIS, October 21.—President MacMahon today received a deputation of members of the Assembly, who visited to ascertain if there was any truth in the reports of his intended resignation. He informed them that he was always at the service of his country as a soldier. As political head, however, he repelled the idea that he might hold on to the office under any or all circumstances. He added that he should never separate himself from the conservative majority of the Assembly which had appointed him to power.

Daily Meetings of the "Left."

The Deputies of the Left have resolved to meet daily until the crisis is past.

Bazaine Court Martial.

PARIS, October 21.—Before the Bazaine Court Martial, to-day, Schneider and Rouher both testified that Bazine never solicited the chief command.

Marshal Canrobert gave the most interesting testimony concerning the battle of St. Privat. Although he was told that the Imperial Guards would be sent to his aid at noon, and twice asked Bazaine for ammunition, he received no assistance whatever. The Prussian Guards lost 8,000 men in the engagement, but he was compelled, nevertheless, to retreat by the enemy's overwhelming artillery. He could have held his position at Mars la Tour on the 16th of August, but abandoned it by special orders from the commander-in-chief.

Marshal Le Boeuf deposed that his corps achieved a decisive advantage on the 16th of August, but Bazaine ordered it to fall back, fearing a failure of ammunition and provisions.

Gen. L'Admirault testified that he received only on the evening of the 13th Bazaine's orders to cross the Moselle on the 14th. He gave a detailed account of the subsequent operations, and declared that he believed it would have been possible to cross the river on the 17th.

Gen. Bourbaki stated that he was not ordered to go to the assistance of Marshal Canrobert on the 18th of August.

SPAIN.

Affairs at Valencia.

MADRID, October 21.—A dispatch from Valencia says the Intransigente vessels remain off that harbor, and have captured and plundered more Spanish merchantmen. Valencia is tranquil. Troops are arriving and the city is being placed in a state of defence. There is a rumor at Madrid that the Tituan has surrendered to the authorities, but confirmation of the report is lacking.

Reported Carlist Victory.

BAYONNE, October 21.—It is reported here that a Carlist force under Losarraga has again defeated the Republicans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Specie Shipments.

LONDON, October 21.—One hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars were shipped to-day from Southampton for New York, and one hundred and ninety-five thousand from Liverpool for Quebec.

Daily Steamship Line from Liverpool to New York.

LONDON, October 21.—The Cunard Steamship Company have determined to withdraw their vessels from the West Indian service at an early day, and establish a daily line between Liverpool and New York.

AUSTRIA.

National Ecclesiastical Legislation Urged by Bismarck.

VIENNA, October 21.—Prince Bismarck had an audience with the Emperor of Austria today, and subsequently held conferences with Count Andrassy and the Italian Minister. It is reported that at these interviews the Prince pressed the subject of national ecclesiastical legislation, and urged identical action on the part of Austria and Germany with reference to the Papal election.

CUBA.

A Town Attacked by Insurgents.

HAVANA, October 21.—Five hundred insurgents under Meximo Gomez attacked the town of Baive on the 17th inst. After four hours' fighting they drew off, with the loss of four killed and thirty wounded.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The steamships Samaria, from Liverpool, South America, from Rio, and Tyrone, from Marseilles, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, October 21.—The steamships Minnesota, Calabria and Spain, from New York, have arrived.

ST. LOUIS.

Aid for Irish Immigrants.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—The Committee of Immigration appointed by the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, which held its annual Convention here last week, held a meeting before leaving the city, and organized by the election of Judge Dennis Dwyer, of Ohio, as President, and M. Glennan, of Norfolk, as Secretary. The original plan of operations was agreed to, the principal features of which are that Secretary Glennan shall correspond with all local and State societies belonging to the I. C. B. U., requesting them to appoint immigration committees in all cities where there are a number of societies. The committees appointed by them shall elect a sub-board, which shall have supervision of immigration within their respective localities. The National Board will appoint an agent at each seaport at which emigrants usually arrive in this country, who shall, under the supervision of the sub-board of the city, attend to all the wants and comforts of immigrants as they arrive, and afford them all the protection and information they may need. It is further proposed to open correspondence with all, or as many as possible, of the parish priests in Ireland, informing them of the objects of the I. C. B. U., and urging them to influence those seeking homes in this country to place themselves under the protection of the Union. It is not the intention of the National Board, however, to solicit or encourage immigration, but simply to protect and aid those who determine of their own accord to leave their country.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Fatal Quarrel.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 21.—James Brown and Leo Clemens, living six miles west of the city, got into a difficulty about a load of gravel this forenoon, when the latter struck Brown on the head with a shovel, inflicting wounds from which he died. Clemens has been arrested, but claims that he acted in self defense.

Financial Troubles.

The Clearing House Association this morning rescinded their former action authorizing banks to exercise their own option as to the amount of currency to pay at any one time. This leaves matters exactly as they were before the panic.

YELLOW FEVER.

Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, October 21.—There were six deaths from yellow fever within the past forty-eight hours. The cold weather contributed to the mortality.

Narrow Escape from a Railway Horror.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The *Evening Post* tells the story of a narrow escape from a terrible railroad disaster by an Albany passenger train and a New York passenger train. They reached the Tivoli bridge almost simultaneously last night. The night was intensely dark and a heavy storm of wind and rain swept over the country. The signal light had been extinguished by the wind, and each engineer was entirely ignorant of the presence of the other near the bridge. Both trains were started over the bridge, and when near its centre came into collision, smashing the head lights of the locomotives and parts of their machinery. A truck was also thrown violently against the girders of the bridge. None of the passengers were hurt.

An Illegal Grand Jury.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 21.—The grand jury of the Oyer and Terminer Court for this county, which has been in session over two weeks, and had ready to present to the Court some sixty indictments, was this morning discovered to be an illegally constituted body. The discovery made a great commotion in legal circles. They were summoned by the Sheriff, instead of being drawn in open Court, as the law of May, 1873, directs.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gov. Dix, of New York, appoints November 27th as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

—John C. Russell, President of the Berkshire (Mass.) Woolen Company, died on Tuesday.

—A milk train on the Midland & Oswego road was wrecked last Monday night at Stockholm, N. J. The engine plunged through a bridge into a creek, and the engineer, fireman and brakeman are reported injured.

THE CAPITAL.

Arrival of Two Pittsburgh Delegations.

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1873.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $359,816,488.

Arrival of Two Pittsburgh Delegations.

Two delegations arrived here to-day from Pittsburgh, one headed by General Negley, sent hither by the authorities of Pittsburgh, to inspect several kinds of wooden pavements in Washington. The second, in the interest of Postmaster Stewart, will urge the Government to withdraw the criminal prosecution against him on his refunding the amount embezzled by him.

Cabinet Meeting.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day, excepting Secretary Robeson, who is still engaged in the Polaris investigation.

The Republican Candidate for Governor of Virginia Not Disqualified.

The friends of Col. Hughes deny that he is disqualified for the Governorship of Virginia by reason of delivering a challenge. In the case cited he acted as mediator instead of bearing a challenge. Moreover, while the provision of the Constitution of Virginia applies to a principal sending or accepting a challenge outside of the State, it does not apply to one delivering a challenge unless delivered in the State.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Paris newspapers announce the death of Mme. Feitx, the mother of the great Rachel.

THE French Legitimists have invented a new name for the Government which is to be of the Comte de Chambord. They call it "The Government of the National Reconciliation."

SENSATIONAL reporting is carried to a fine point in England. A reporter who saw Gladstone at church says: "The Premier, who looked careworn and anxious, entered heartily into the service, and on the singing of the second hymn, 'Jerusalem, My Happy Home,' appeared to emphasize the words, 'When shall my labor have an end?'" This last touch is inimitable.

IN ENGLAND the population is equal to one person to every 7.340 square yards; in Wales, one person to 18.777 square yards; in England and Wales together, one to 7,953 square yards; in Scotland, one to 28,044 square yards; in Ireland, one to 18,628 square yards. In the United Kingdom, as a whole, the population is one person to every 11,635 square yards, or about 260 persons to the square mile.

HON. CHARLES REED, a member of the English Parliament, and Vice President of the London School Board, has concluded a careful examination of the school systems of our country, for which purpose he came here. He expresses himself as greatly pleased with the American method of teaching, and considers it vastly superior to the system in vogue in England. He will strongly urge its adoption upon the educational authorities of London.

MESSRS. JOURDE, PAUJOR & GRESSE, paper manufacturers of Paris, have invented a new textile fabric, viz, the sheath of the hop stalk. By removing the outer skin and subjecting it to a certain chemical process, a textile substance has been produced which for length, suppleness, and delicacy of texture is equal to and may be substituted for rags in paper making. The invention, which has been patented, has made a great excitement among English hop growers.

THE plan of the new fortifications round Paris has been definitely adopted by the Superior Council of War. The forts which are about to be constructed at from twelve to fifteen miles from the walls of the capital will be connected by a circular railway, which will pass by Ecouen, Gonesse, Livry, Montfermeil, Gournay, Villars sur-Marne, Jovisy, Lonejumeau, Palisseau, Versailles, St. Germain, Poissy, Conflans, &c. Versailles and St. Germain will be within the new lines. The number of works to be constructed is nineteen.

THE London *Lancet* says: "We hear that a club has been formed at Hamburg for promoting the heathen practice of incineration in place of Christian orthodox inhumation. The club, it is said, already numbers upwards of eighty members, each of whom on entering has made a will, according to which his remains are to be burnt. The only difficulty about this proceeding is the cost of the fuel. The wood and coal required for the satisfactory destruction of a human body would certainly be considerable, and the present scarcity seems a favorable time for reviving this ancient, and, in a sanitary point of view, commendable practice."

UP to October 1 no action had been taken by the Mexican Congress in the matter of the railroad propositions which have been for several months past attracting attention in Mexico. The *Trait d' Union*, published in the Mexican capital, thinks that the contract entered into between the Executive and Mr. Plumb will be ratified. General Rosecrans has been succeeded as representative of the other competing company by a Mr. Sullivan, who has presented a new series of propositions for a railroad, which are altogether different from those urged by General Rosecrans. In the meantime a purely Mexican railroad company for the undertaking of the railroad enterprise is talked of.

ENGLISH statisticians tell us that twenty years before the Crimean war the military and naval expenditure of the country was ten millions. In 1854 it has risen to sixteen millions. Since the termination of the Crimean war it has averaged more than £26,000,000 a year, and including interest, paid to maintain army and navy exceeds the total value of the coal produced in the United Kingdom, far exceeds the total deposits of the industrial and economic classes invested in all the savings banks, while the expense of keeping up the army and navy last year was only £4,000,000 less than the value of the entire importations of wheat, barley, oats, maize and flour for the same time, which amounted to £36,600,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE first female graduate of the University of Michigan is said to have married a classmate.

TUESDAY, December 16, 1873, will be one hundred years since the tea was thrown into Boston harbor; and it is proposed to celebrate the anniversary all over the country.

HERE is the latest description of a kiss: "'Twas night. A real warm couple stood in the pale cool moonbeams. Their lips touched, and there was a sound like a cow hauling her hoof out of the mud."

THE steamer Lady Head arrived at Halifax on Monday night from Sable Island with the crew of the boat of the steamer Wyoming, which left that steamship when she struck near Sable Island, some weeks since.

A MATCH at chess for $10,000 a side has been made between Dick Pearce and Mr. Gallagher, of Austin, Nev. Five thousand dollars a side forfeit has been put up, and the match will come off six weeks from next Christmas.

THE Board of Directors of nearly all the mills at Fall River, Mass., have appointed committees to confer with representatives of corporations in other places in regard to the partial suspension of work during the present dull season.

A MONUMENT to Phillip Embury, the founder of Methodism in this country, was unveiled on Monday at Cambridge, New York, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Bishops Janes and Simpson, and others, made addresses.

IT is stated in the report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds that the granite platform quarried for the Windield Scott monument weighs 150 tons, and is believed to be the largest stone ever successfully quarried in this country.

THACKERAY tells us of a woman begging alms from him, who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried out, "May the blessing of God follow you all your life!" But, when he only pulled out his snuff box, immediately added, "And never overtake ye!"

THE Chief of the Boston Fire Department has signed the pledge, and issued an order for every man in the department to do the same or resign. Evidently the firemen take this as a mild official joke, for only fourteen out of one hundred and twenty-five have signed the paper.

THE opponents of Chinese immigration in California have appointed a convention to meet in San Francisco, November 5th, to consider the various questions growing out of cheap Chinese labor, and to devise ways and means by which to arrest the tide of immigration from China. Gov. Booth is one of the delegates to the Convention.

IN the matter of the recent seizure of diamonds, valued at $20,000, on the person of N. Lancaster, of Chicago, at the New York Custom House, it is said the Treasury Department will release the entire quantity of stones uncut, on the ground that they were seized without authority of law, and that there will only be a technical forfeiture of the cut stones, which amount to only three hundred dollars in all.

DURING the week ending Saturday, October 18, bullion was received for coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia, from the United States assay and sub-treasury offices, to the amount of $5,555,044 23, and silver bars worth $53,817.23 were forwarded from the West. In gold coin the sum of $2,638,533.47 was sent on to the sub-treasury and assay offices in New York city, and $13,370 in base coin were transmitted to various banks and private firms throughout the country.

PROF. AGASSIZ is busy perfecting his scientific school at the Island of Penekese. There are some twenty men constantly at work, and the necessary buildings are being rapidly completed. Many students passed the summer in old and acquiring knowledge. In addition to the buildings put up this autumn, a Professor's cottage will be built in the spring; wells sunk to give good drinking water, cisterns constructed, and excavations improved. Upon the whole, the school promises to be a remarkably creditable one, considering the short space of time which has elapsed since it was started.

THE report of the Bureau of Government Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year ending June, 1873, has been completed. During the year $580,244,300 in United States bonds, notes, and other securities were engraved and delivered, besides other Government work. The report announces as unsuccessful the attempts at imitating, thus far, the Government special or localized fibre paper. It also says that the $50 counterfeits were only partly successful, as the face of the notes is coarsely engraved. It has nothing to say, however, about the successful $100 counterfeit, the fraudulency of which is so difficult to detect that the Treasury will be compelled in time, it is thought, to call in all notes of that class.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

New Revelations in the Great Forgery Case.

THE FISK MURDER TRIAL

Ex-Secretary Boutwell on the Financial Crisis and its Remedies.

SPECIE PAYMENTS DISCUSSED.

NEW YORK, October 21, 1873.

New Revelations in the Bank of England Forgery Case.

One of the police officers said last night that the principal allegations against Captain Irving and Detective Farley are contained in MacDonald's confession. He made it in Newgate prison, in London, four hours after his sentence. MacDonald said the plot to rob the Bank of England was arranged in this city, and the originators of it subscribed about sixty thousand dollars in gold to carry the plot into execution. The MacDonald and Bidwell brothers went to Valparaiso and swindled a bank of twenty thousand dollars in gold, which was added to the common fund. MacDonald says that detectives were aware of his plans from the commencement, and that he forwarded Farley four hundred dollars in a registered letter from London. He adds that he telegraphed to Irving his departure for this city after the bank forgeries had been discovered, and that it was in response to his telegram that Irving and Farley met him on the steamer Cuba on their new arrival here. He says they told him there was a Sheriff in readiness to attach his property, and that if he had any valuables they would take them. According to MacDonald's story, he had a valise full of one thousand dollars in gold, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars in United States five-twenty bonds, a diamond worth two thousand dollars, and other articles of jewelry of the value of two thousand dollars. He says he surrendered this property to the detectives, and they promised to raise money in securing his escape. He adds that he never saw any of the money afterwards, with the exception of five thousand dollars, which they gave him to pay his counsel.

Mayor Havemeyer says, when spoken to about the matter, that he did not believe there were two more trustworthy men on the detective force. The detectives, he says, have untied in a demand for an investigation, and deny retaining any of the property obtained from the MacDonald affair. It looks now like a quarrel for the possession of the reward offered by the Bank of England for the arrest of the forgers, and the parties said to be interested are the detectives and sheriff's officers, and Messrs. Pinkerton & Co., private detectives. Police Commissioner Gardner says that the last named, as near as he could learn, prompted the proceedings.

Lecture by Mr. Boutwell on the Financial Panic and its Remedies.

To-night Mr. Boutwell, ex Secretary of the Treasury, delivered one of the *Galaxy* course of lectures at the church of the Disciples on "Finances and the panic, and its remedies." Judge Edward Pierrepont presided, and introduced the lecturer.

Of the idea of having paper currency brought to an equality in value of coin, Mr. Boutwell said: I make a distinction between resumption of specie payment and the equalization of the commercial value of the paper currency of the country with coin. The consideration of the latter is more important than the actual resumption of specie payment, which I do not look on as practicable or desirable. It is not practicable that the banks shall resume specie payments, but the Government I expect will. If the banks are required to redeem their currency in legal tender or specie, practically we shall have resumed, for the banks as well as for the country. The Atlantic cities are passing through a severe financial crisis, and I propose to deal with some of the causes. First—We have a paper currency of more than seven hundred millions. It is not possible, I think, to say whether that currency is in excess or not. There are those who demand contractions as a means of resuming specie payments, and those who demand expansion, as I do, for the purpose of relieving the country from the present condition of things. The suspension of specie payments is due to three causes. The first, rather a consequence of the two which follow, is a depreciation of the credit of the country. In 1869 coin bonds of the United States, principal and interest payable in coin here, were worth eighty-two on the hundred, or at a discount of eighteen or twenty per cent., and the obligations of the country were not payable in coin. During the last four years this has been remedied as to the interest-bearing obligations. They are at par in this and the chief financial emporiums of Europe. The second cause, as to their value a few months since, when a French loan was put upon the market. Ours were for twenty years bonds. The French 5 per cent. bonds were taken in excess of the amount offered, while on ours were subscribed for in moderate sums. The difference was that their bonds were put into the hands of bankers at eighty-three or eighty-four cents on the dollar, and sold for eighty-four or eighty-five cents, while ours were sold at one hundred cents on the dollar, and there was no element of speculation in theirs which did not enter into ours. Another circumstances which has contributed to this condition of things was an excess of the volume of paper over the actual wants of the country. During the war paper money was issued in vast quantities, and while no one was able to state mathematically the law of relation between the volume of paper money that may be circulated and specie payments maintained, yet unquestionably there is such a law. You may carry paper currency to a certain point, but beyond that you cannot maintain specie payments. Take our volume of paper to-day, and no one can tell whether it is in excess of that amount. For a third reason, which is the balance of trade, has been against us largely for many years. We have not considered the losses during the four years of war, losses of the cotton crop, withdrawal of the North from active pursuits, and millions of men, non-producing, in the field. In all previous experiences the failure of banks to maintain specie payments was due to transient causes, but the inability of the country to resume and maintain it to-day is due to the exhaustion of war, followed by the Chicago and Boston calamities, by which millions worth of property was swept away. The present year promises better financial conditions between the trade of this and other countries, certainly. The non-specie paying countries of Europe, France and Austria, go on for years without specie advancing to high premiums, because the balance of trade between them and other countries has been hardly ever against them, while the balance of trade has been largely against us since the commencement of the war.

Another fact to be taken into account is the large speculations in gold in Wall street, based on the actual demand of five millions a week for the payment of duties, and the balance is against us in our foreign trade. I maintain it is not possible to resume or retain specie payments until the balance of trade is little or nothing against us, and I have no faith in any scheme for resumption but in a generous, comprehensive policy, by which the industry of the country shall be developed, its resources multiplied, and its capacity to supply foreign countries with articles of production increased so that the demand for gold to go abroad shall be met by a demand for gold to go to us. I hope we shall resume, and that when we do it shall last for one lifetime.

Trial of Stokes.

The evidence in the trial of Stokes to day was to show that Fisk carried a pistol and threatened to shoot Stokes. Joe A. Potts, a former clerk in Erie, testified to seeing Fisk with a pistol in his pocket.

Adaline Barker, an old lady who washed for the Morse family, said she heard Fisk say to the young ladies with whom he was conversing: "I'll send him to a higher court than he ever was in. The cur—I'll shoot him as sure as my name is Jim Fisk." The young lady said: "Oh, don't shoot him, or the gallows may be your end." Fisk replied: "I'll shoot him; I'll wipe him out. There never was a gallows made for Jim Fisk."

On cross-examination witness stated that Fisk kissed both the young ladies as soon as he entered their room. He was asked by the ladies what detained him, and he answered: "The Stokes prosecution, but he would wipe him out." He said: "I am prepared for him." One of the young ladies said: "Oh, you are jealous of the loss of beauty."

On re-examination by Mr. Tremain, witness said that Fisk said: "I am prepared for him," and put his hand behind, and also said: "I have a little rascal."

Reuben Judge Davis said: A what?

Witness: A little rascal, your honor. I suppose he meant the pistol.

J. A. Bines testified that he heard Fisk say he would shoot Stokes, and informed the latter the next morning of the threat, and heard Stokes say at the Hoffman House he was afraid of his life.

Mary Brannan said she heard Fisk say of Stokes: "I have got all the money he had out of him, and I'll wipe him out. There won't be a grease spot left of him."

James Brennan, who admitted stealing a watch and record, and whose conviction, on a charge of burglary, was shown, swore that Hart and Redmond told him they did not see the shooting of Fisk, and that they were to be paid for their testimony.

After argument by the counsel, Judge Davis decided to admit proof of traveling in covered carriages from fears of the prisoner's expressions in connection with it, and his pointing out persons he assumed to be emissaries of Fisk.

Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Mansfield's cousin, and Dorman B. Eaton testified as to threats by Fisk communicated to Stokes. The testimony of Mrs. Williams on a former trial was read and the court adjourned.

Officers of the Gold Exchange.

The election of officers of the Gold Exchange resulted as follows: President, James B. Colgate; First Vice President, E. T. Bragaw; Second Vice President, T. F. B. Parker; Treasurer, R. L. Edwards; Secretary, Wm. P. Wescott; Executive Committee, Charles H. Ward, James Murphy, J. F. Muderhill, Wm. B. Bend, W. J. Hutchinson, B. K. Stevens, Simon Schaffer, John Wallace and August Limbert.

"A Sequence of the Jay Cooke Failure."

The *Evening Telegram* announces that Eli Beard was this day appointed receiver of the National Life Insurance Company of New York, 21 Broadway, and heads it "A sequence of the Jay Cooke failure." Legal proceedings were initiated by one of the stockholders, it appearing by an examination of the State Superintendent that there was a deficiency in the company's reserve fund of $160,000. The assets are $544,000, and the liabilities $713,000. It is stated that only $100,000 will be realized for the benefit of the stockholders.

FEARFUL STORM.

Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

ALLENTOWN, October 21.—A rise in the Lehigh river of eight feet has made a necessary suspension of work in the rolling mill except in the puddling shop.

A boy was swept away by the current yesterday.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 21.—The rain caused much damage here. The Minersville bridge, on the People's Railway, was washed away just after a train had passed. The furnaces at St. Clair were considerably damaged. At Tamaqua an immense pile of coal dirt was washed on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad track, preventing the passage of trains, and a train from Philadelphia was delayed by land-slides at Carbon. At Girardville two children were drowned by the submerging of a vehicle in which they were driving home with their parents.

The Fishback puddle and rail mills has suspended. Six hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

ALBANY, October 21.—The heavy rains of yesterday have swollen all the streams. The water in the river is over the docks, and in some of the adjacent streets is flooding cellars and first stories. Some damage has been done north and west of here.

MEDINA, N. Y., October 21.—The propeller Young American became disabled and went ashore yesterday two miles west of Yates' Pier, Lake Ontario. She had one hundred and fifty passengers on board. No lives were lost.

CONCORD, N. H., October 21.—The Merrimac river is very high and rising. The country round about Plymouth is flooded, and trains have stopped since yesterday. Franklin the paper mills have suspended, owing to high water, and at Waterbury a temporary bridge over the Onion river was washed away.

DETROIT, October 21.—The fiercest gale of the season has prevailed in the past twenty-four hours. A number of disasters are reported on Lake Huron, among which are the schooners Niagara, Negounee, Bradley, and Rust, which are ashore. Several lumber barges are also ashore and gone to pieces.

CHICAGO.

Convention of the National Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, October 21.—The Sixth Annual Convention of the National Board of Trade assembled at Music Hall at noon to day. President Fralley, of Philadelphia, called the body to order, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Chicago. A delegation of the New York Produce Exchange was admitted to seats with a welcome. Secretary Randolph, of Chicago, called the list of delegates. There is a large attendance. Nearly every city in the country is represented. R. F. Swann was chosen Assistant Secretary.

B. F. Culver, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, delivered an interesting address of welcome on behalf of Chicago and her business boards, which was briefly and happily responded to by President Bailey in an elegant tribute to Chicago.

The report of the Executive Council, of its action in the past year, was read. The report recommends the encouragement of American ship building by the allowance of bounties for building, whether the material used be foreign or American; condemns the credit system of Government promissory pay, and the National banks founded thereon, and demands currency resting on a specie basis; condemns the policy of banks paying interest on call deposits; favors Government regulation of inter-State transportation, and of railroad rates, so that the producer shall share in the profits of his produce, and condemns the system of watering stock so that dividends are paid on fictitious representations of value.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers, Mr. Smith, of Milwaukee, presiding. President Fralley was unanimously re-elected.

President Fralley, upon resuming the duties of President, made a brief address of thanks to the body for their continued manifestation of regard and confidence.

The following Vice Presidents were then selected: O. T. Culver, of Chicago; W. Covington, Cincinnati; E. A. Derr, Buffalo; H. P. Bridge, Detroit; Henry J. Latshaw, Kansas City; Wm. E. Smith, Milwaukee; J. C. Johnson, Newark; W. M. Burwell, New Orleans; George Opdyke, New York; C. B. Hoffman, Philadelphia; E. C. Hersey, Portland; Wm. Grosvenor, Portland; B. R. Bonner, St. Louis, and B. F. Morse, Boston.

Pending the election the Chairman appointed Messrs. Howe, of Chicago, Bayston, of New York, Marsh, of Kansas City, Davis, of Cincinnati, and Haskell, of Portland, as a Committee on Credentials to consider new applications for membership of the Board. A delegation from the Dominion Board of Trade was announced, and was received on the platform and welcomed by the President. The welcome was responded to happily by Vice President Howland, of the Dominion Board.

By a suspension of the rules a committee was appointed, to which was referred the subject of transportation facilities. The Committee are, Messrs. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, and Howe, of Chicago.

It was decided that daily sessions be held from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Oct. 21, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

The storm over the lakes will probably continue its remarkable course to the north and northwest over Upper Michigan.

For Wednesday, in New England, southwesterly winds and cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

For the northern portion of the Middle States and lower lake region, southerly winds, with probably rain and rainy weather, clearing away by Wednesday night.

For the Middle Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, veering to northwest, with partly cloudy and clear weather, and somewhat higher temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds and clear weather.

For the Eastern Gulf States, westerly winds and clear weather, with higher temperature.

For the Ohio valley, southwest, followed by northwest winds, with clearing and clear weather.

For the upper lakes, continued northerly winds, with cloudy weather.

Cautionary Signals

continue at Detroit, Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Escanaba, Marquette and Duluth.

THE RIVERS.

FOXBURG, October 21—1 P. M.—Six feet of water, and rising fast. A report from Warren, Pa., says that they have eight feet of water there, and rising frst.

OIL CITY, October 21.—Six feet of water, and rising slowly. It has been snowing all day, and the river is probably good for another foot of a rise.

CAIRO, October 21.—Arrived—City of Chester, St. Louis, 2 P. M. Departed—Mollie Moore, St. Louis, 2 P. M. The Glencoe is aground at Greenfield. River risen 3 inches. Weather clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE, October 21.—River stationary, with 29 inches in canal and 27 inches on Portland bar. Weather cloudy and cold; indications of snow. In consequence of the news of a rise at Pittsburgh, the steamer Mary Houston is preparing to leave for New Orleans in the early part of next week. Several tow-boats were summoned by telegraph to Pittsburgh to-day to take charge of coal tows. Arrivals—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Dove, Madison. Departures—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Dove, Madison.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 21.—River unchanged; 12 inches on shoals. Weather clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Arrived—Berlram, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. River rising slowly; six feet to Cairo. Clear and pleasant.

BROWNSVILLE, October 21.—The river is on a stand, with nine feet of water in the channel at 2:20 P. M.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—River forty inches, and rising rapidly.

EVANSVILLE, October 21.—Clear and cool; mercury 37 to 50 deg. River risen twenty one inches. Up—Burkesville, Fayette, Roberts and Ella Hughes. Down—John S. Bransford and Little Business.

MRS. E. CADY STANTON said at the Woman's Congress, in New York, on Friday, that when ever girls have been admitted to educational privileges on an equality with boys, they have been found superior to the boys. She was sorry for the boys; but, then, they have had their day. The poor boys will feel badly when they hear this.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Announcement of Permanent Committees —The Case of Rev. White Concluded— Reversing the Decision of Washington Presbytery.

The Pittsburgh Synod of the Presbyterian church convened again yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Samuel Swan. The following permanent committees for three years were announced by the Moderator:

1. HOME MISSION—D. W. Fisher, S. C. Jennings, D. D., (R. E.) Robert Craugh.
2. FOREIGN MISSION—S. F. Scovel, S. H. Sheepley, (R. E.) Richard Edwards.
3. EDUCATION—Jos. McMillan, D. D., M. W. Jacobs, D. D., (R. E.) Joseph Paul.
4. PUBLICATION—N. A. Fleming, J. McClinfock, (R. E.) Jesse A. Cunningaam.
5. CHURCH ERECTION—L. Young, D.D., John J. Beacon (R. E.), H. John A. Dill.
6. RELIEF FUND—N. T. Beatty, F. A. Noble, D. D., (R. E.), W. C. Aughinbaugh.
7. FREEMEN—S. W. Wightman (R. E.), Hon. J. K. Moorhead, D. McKinney, D. D.
8. SABBATH SCHOOLS—J. S. Mangus, S. P. Ewing, (R. E.), J. H. Atkinson.
9. SUSTENTATION—W. W. Moorhead, A. A. Jamison, (R. E.), John Bassnett.
10. RELIGIOUS EXERCISES NEXT YEAR.—J. T. Beanwson, D. D., G. P. Hays, D. D., G. Frazier, (R. E.), Thomas McKennan, M. D., H. H. Clark.

The report of the Committee on Mileage was submitted, and the first part adopted. They ordered to be paid $387.01 for traveling expenses, and that $60 remained in the Treasurer's hands. The Committee on Leave of Absence reported that they had given leave of absence from the remaining sessions of the Synod to the following members: Rev. George Frazer and Samuel Gebt, of the Presbytery of Washington; Rev. H. O. Robbins and Elder R. H. Smith, of the Presbytery of Redstone; Rev. W. H. McGiffert and Elder Hugh Douglass, of the Presbytery of West Virginia; Revs. J. H. Stevenson, Henry Woods, J. S. Marquis, and Elders Abraham Pillenger, S. A. Caldwell, and Edward Parker, of the Presbytery of Washington. The Committee also reported that Rev. S. A. Taggart, of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, and Hezekiah Anderson, of Grace Church, Presbytery of Pittsburgh, have given satisfactory reasons for late attendance.

Under the head of unfinished business the case of the Rev. Wm. White was taken up. The question of accepting the complaint of Mr. White concerning the Washington Presbytery, coming before the Synod, the Moderator requested that where the subject was under consideration, all the parties interested, including all the members of the Washington Presbytery, should retire. After limiting the time of speakers to two minutes each, the roll of the members as their names were mentioned giving their opinion in relation to the subject. Some speakers favored sustaining the appeal, while others opposed it. During the discussion the floor of the room were occasionally seen to open slightly, and a member of the Washington Presbytery would be seen to peer in cautiously. An intimation on the part of the members in the room, that the door might be locked, caused the doors to remain closed. The hour for devotional exercises having rolled around considerable discussion was had on a motion to lay aside the rules and continue the matter under investigation. The motion to lay aside was finally carried and consideration of Mr. White's case was resumed. Mr. Moore then said he had been a member of the Washington Presbytery, during the trial of Mr. White, and asked to be excused from voting on the case. When the names of the ruling elders of Pittsburgh were called one of their number expressed himself as being unable to give an unbiased opinion upon the question, and begged to be excused.

The question of in what form the matter should come before the Synod should be put, should it be sustained or not, and the question being put to the Synod by the Moderator, the decision was that the question at issue was, whether or not the action of the Washington Presbytery should be sustained, and a vote was taken on the same, with the following result:

For sustaining..... 52
For reversing..... 53

The Moderator thereupon decided that the decision was reversed.

On motion, the Synod adjourned to meet again at 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the Moderator in the chair, the following was offered: In not sustaining the course of the Washington Presbytery, it is only decided by the Court that is exists in the circumstances of the case that Mr. W. M. White should have a certificate of his status as a suspended minister, with a view to a transfer of his relations to the Presbytery of Pittsburgh.

Those who dissented from this action of Synod presented a protest, because the action was subversive of ecclesiastical discipline; because it set a dangerous precedent; because it virtually censured the Washington Presbytery.

The case of T. K. Scott was then taken up. He complains that the Presbytery of Redstone refused to install him as pastor of the church at Dewicksy—because an influential member and heavy subscriber refused to pay his annual fees, if he (Mr. Scott) was chosen pastor.

Rev. G. M. Hair followed Mr. Scott, in defence of the Presbytery, and pending the discussion Synod adjourned.

WERE THEY "IRREGULARITIES?"

The Investigation at the High School—A Committee in Session Five Hours—No Decision Officially Agreed Upon.

There was an interesting little gathering at the High School on Monday afternoon. The cause for the gathering was the paper presented at the last meeting of the Central Board of education by Mr. Hartman, in which certain charges were made of irregularities in the management of the High School, and which the Board thought demanded investigation. A committee of four was appointed to consider the case and in pursuance of the duty met at the High School Monday afternoon at one o'clock, when Mr. J. H. Nobbs was selected as Chairman, Secretary Kehew, made a record of the proceedings.

The charges made by Mr. Hartman were first read. They embraced in substance a charge of irregularity on the part of Prof. Gibbons in marking a pupil; irregularity in making "percentages" in studies to a pupil not in his department; irregularities in making reductions; in marking demerits seven in an hour when only five were allowed in any hour by the rules of the school. It was further charged that there must be some deficiency in the instruction to Class C, as about half of them failed to pass examination.

The paper containing these charges was written in a vigorous, "spicy" style, showing a strong prejudice on the part of the writer that they were all exact, and that some reformation was needed.

For five mortal hours the Committee was engaged in the work of investigation. The charges were taken up in detail, and numerous witnesses called, embracing pupils in the schools, members of the Faculty, and "outsiders," the Committee evidently being desirous of going to the bottom of the whole matter.

The defense of Prof. Gibbons was, in relation to the first charge,—abusing a pupil—that two boys were struggling for a favorite desk on the day of opening the school, and that failing to come to order, Prof. Gibbons caught one of them who had his coat sleeve while ready to drew him into another seat, and eventually had to call in Prof. Jillson, Principal of the school to settle the dispute. It was alleged, that no unnecessary force was used, and that the action of the Prof. was sustained at a subsequent meeting of the Faculty when the matter was under special consideration and when seven demerit marks were imposed upon the pupil for his conduct. In relation to imposing these demerits it was stated that such a number was not unusual when imposed by the Faculty as a whole, not by a single teacher. The charge of irregularities in "percentages" for studies was considered, and in explanation it was stated that there were two pupils in the school with names somewhat similar, and that the new teacher, not being personally acquainted with them, credited the wrong boy with percentages, an error which it was claimed righted itself eventually. The committee next went over the list of class C

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 88¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 108¾.

THE DECISION of the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the liability of railroad companies to persons traveling on a free pass, who receive injuries while traveling, will be accepted as entirely destroying the validity of agreements not to claim damages.

THE exercises of the corner-stone laying at Washington and Jefferson College took place yesterday, and were largely attended, despite the unfavorable weather. The occasion and exercises were deeply interesting. A report of the proceedings will be found in another portion of to-day's paper.

THE storm for the past few days has covered a large extent of country and done considerable damage. Some loss of life is reported by drowning, and considerable damage to property. On our rivers, a coal-boat rise is the result of the storm—a service to our coal dealers of no small magnitude.

THE increased appropriations that will be asked for by the several departments of the Government will form a very considerable item in the estimates this year. They will be required, in part, to meet deficiencies and to provide for increased expenditures in several departments of the Government.

A NEW and rather peculiar difficulty has developed before the Republican candidate for Governor in Virginia. It seems that in 1870 he was the bearer of a challenge from one duellist to another. The duel did not come off, but so stringent is the Virginia Constitution on the subject, that even the bearer of a challenge is disfranchised by it, and particularly prohibited from holding office. A new nomination is spoken of.

THE Spanish insurgents are re-enacting the role of the Kilkenny cats. The "Numancia" has sunk the "Catolica," for what reason is not clear. One report is that it was done because of her refusal to obey the signals of the "Numancia;" another, that the affair was an accident, and still another rumor is that one vessel ran into the other. The insurgents seem to be inclined to fight somebody, even if of their own number.

THE National Convention of Local Preachers of the M. E Church is in session in Cambridge, New York. Among others in attendance is J. W. F. White, of this county, recently elected Judge, and who is a local preacher. The leading event of the occasion was the unveiling of the monument to Philip Embury, the founder of Methodism in this country. Embury was buried in the cemetery at Cambridge, hence the selection of that place for the Convention this year.

THE new witness in the Stokes case proves to be an ex-policeman, who testifies that while conveying Hart and Redmond, the hotel servants, to jail, they stated to him that they expected a thousand dollars each for their trouble, and that their evidence had been furnished them in writing. This is an important revelation, and if not broken down by rebutting evidence, will go far toward impressing the jury that Stokes is not as guilty as he has seemed to be.

AS THE TRIAL of Marshal Bazaine progresses, very damaging evidence is developed against him, showing that he ignored the popular government established in France after the flight of the Empress, and that he made no serious effort to hold Metz. On the other side, Thiers is reported to say that Bazaine holds damaging documents, which will disclose the terrible condition of the army. The indication now is, however, that he will be disgraced, if he does not lose his life.

IF OUR business men, who have notes maturing thirty, sixty, or ninety days hence, and who have the means, were to pay them, less the interest, now, it would give great relief to business generally. So with bank paper. We heard, a few days since, of a person who had a note for several thousand dollars, that will mature in about forty days. He deposited the money, and notified the bank that it could be used for the time named, and this money thus went into new discount, to the relief of several. The rule is a good one.

THE National Board of Trade met in Chicago yesterday for its annual session. This is looked upon as an unusually important meeting in view of the financial and business condition of the country. The question of resuming specie payments is likely to come under observation; but we have noticed that there is usually a greater diversity of sentiment among business men, as regards this question, than among other classes. Many of them have special theories which they think it proper to ventilate. We will notice, with interest, the views they may express.

AS THE time for the meeting of Congress approaches, the agitation of the proposition to pay out the Alabama fund to private parties and corporations is being agitated. It is assumed, without argument, that this money belongs to the several claimants, but it may be well to remember that this proposition is not only not settled, but so far as insurance corporations are concerned, the weight of evidence is against their claims. They accepted premiums at war rates on the vessels destroyed, under an agreement if they were destroyed, the loss should be paid. For them now to demand back, more than they ever paid, is simply absurd. The subject, when settled, will show more equity of adjustment than is involved in the clamorous demands of insurance companies.

THE approach of the time for the meeting of Congress gives rise to a number of speculations relative to the organization of the House and the distribution of honors. A new competitor against Mr. Blaine, for the Speakership of the House, is developed in the person of Hon. William A. Wheeler, of New York; but his strength will not be at all great. Many changes in the chairmanship of important committees are hinted at; but these, too, are exceedingly improbable. We notice, too, that the report is current that Carpenter will be continued in his position as *pro tempore* President of the Senate. We have never been clear as to the merits of the charges so freely bandied against him during the past Summer; but if they were true, the Senate should not continue him in the position named. Even should there be a reasonable doubt of his innocence, he should not be elected. The United States Senate and the Republican party will be alike injured by his elevation to the position named, unless he is perfectly innocent of the charges alleged.

THE increase of discount, in the Bank of England, to seven per cent., is one of the most significant occurrences of the day, as regards the financial situation in England. The rate, within five years, was two per cent. for a long period of time. This amazing increase illustrates, more than anything else possibly could, the alarm, and even panic, that is felt. The causes of this are, doubtless, the drain of gold from England to this country, and the advanced rate charged is meant to check it. The turn in the balance of trade also, has had its effect, and England has commenced in earnest, to battle for commercial supremacy. We are the interested party, in these operations,—for the blow is aimed at us. We sincerely hope that we shall continue to export more than we import, and that we may obtain a supply of currency to tide over existing difficulties. This done, and soon all will be right.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rural New Yorker* inquires of that journal, "You will greatly oblige one of your subscribers if you will inform him, through the columns of the *Rural New Yorker*, as to what the difference in value is between Pittsburgh and Lackawanna coal for heating a house; or, in other words, how much of the former is equivalent to a ton of the latter for such a purpose?" This will depend on where your house is. If in, or near the anthracite regions, and far from where bituminous coal is produced, the anthracite is cheaper, and *vice versa*. A ton of bituminous coal, which costs in Pittsburgh about four dollars, will answer a better purpose in heating a house, than a ton of anthracite, —the advantage being about fifty per cent. in favor of bituminous coal. But the only way the question can be determined for a given locality, is for inquiries to be made of dealers in the place.

SIR SAMUEL AND LADY BAKER.

Arrival of the African Travellers With Their Suite in Paris.

A correspondent of a London journal thus describes the arrival of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker in Paris:

Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, with their nephew and some black servants, arrived here this morning, *en route* for London. They will only stay a day in Paris. The whole of them are in excellent health, and bear strong traces of exposure to an African sun. I have just had a long conversation with Sir Samuel Baker and his gentle, though heroic wife, whom I found explaining to a youthful-looking African the leading events which have taken place in Paris within the last three years, and in which he seemed to take a lively and intelligent interest. The illustrious travellers confessed that they were very ignorant of the course of French politics since they last started toward the Equator from Cairo. While on the expedition their European papers reached them at such long intervals that they came in bundles of 300 and 400. This multiplicity of journals rendered it impossible for the recipients to wade through them. Lady Baker was chiefly anxious to hear news of the Empress Eugenie, whose thoughtful and far-reaching kindness during her first journey toward the source of the Nile, she says, she can never forget. Sir Samuel speaks in warm praise of the Viceroy, Cheriff Pacha, and Nubar Pacha. The Viceroy, in his opinion, is 100 years ahead of the people he governs. He gives his Highness the fullest credit for a sincere desire to suppress the slave trade, and regards the appointment of a British officer (Colonel Gordon) to be Sir Samuel's successor in command of the expedition as a strong guarantee that the work begun two years since will be honestly continued. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Viceroy and his two intelligent Ministers to facilitate Sir Samuel Baker's task, the people interested in slavery managed to throw serious obstacles in his way. He found his first journey up the Nile, when a mere tourist, more pleasant than the second. Africans and traders in human flesh could not be argued into the belief that the firman prohibiting the slave trade was drawn up in singleness of purpose, it being in their view a crafty device to incite Sir Samuel to annex their territory. Their bearer of this decree took the greatest care to deal with the natives according to the spirit of English common law, and never allowed himself to be goaded by their violence or treachery into undue severity. During the whole time he commanded the expedition he caused only one black to be hanged, and in this case the man was taken crawling around the camp reconnoitering, previous to the attack of a hostile tribe to which he belonged. Sir. Samuel anticipates great commercial results from the creation of the projected railway to Khartoum, the finest coffee growing district perhaps in the world. The excellence of the climate is proved by the fact that out of the 212 soldiers who joined the expedition only one died in eighteen months, and he had dropped into the rear at a station where he could, when ill, obtain no medical aid. The mortality among the women and the different babies which came into the world during that period was *nil*. Lady Baker proved herself a most efficient nurse in ministering to the sick, and she and Sir Samuel Baker are greatly amused at the legendary reputation which she has most wrongly and undeservedly obtained for Amazonian qualities. The fact of the matter is, she braved danger and difficulty just as Lady Harriet Auckland did during the the American war of independence, in order to be with hur husband in moments of trial, and to attend to him should he be struck down with illness. Sir Samuel Baker intends, when he returns to England, to bring out a narrative of his last two years' African experience.

KING BILL.

The King of the Sandwich Islands.

A letter from a German merchant at Honolulu says: Two weeks ago we had a ball at the palace of our King, Lunalilo I. He is my friend. When he was still merely Crown Prince I loaned him once $2—only for a day, as he said. When I met him a year after, I reminded him of the loan, but he told me to wait till he should have become King, of which the prospects were then very slight. But now he is King, and I have silently made him a present of the $2—cheap friendship, considering he is a King. It was a fine ball, which he gave in honor of the English Admiral; and the King was the first who got gloriously drunk; next came the musicians; then the guests; and finally I myself began to feel a little unsteady. I saw a young English naval officer occupy the kingly throne, with a Honolulu girl by his side, while the King and Queen Emma sat at his feet. Then the King took a drum and walked around the floor, beating the tattoo. Finally the musicians began quarreling and fighting in regular John Bull style, so that the Admiral could not part them; and all this in the midst of the court ball. But our King is said to have amused himself exceedingly, particularly as lots of drinkables remained for him to consume himself, though an awful quantity was drank. Whether he did consume it all, I don't know; but it is said that he was not sober for two weeks afterwards, though he can stand a vast amount. Otherwise the King is a good fellow, and likes us Germans particularly, probably because we "treated" him so often when he was merely Crown Prince. He has even learned some German songs which he sings passably; for instance, "When the swallows homeward fly," and "Out of the tavern I've just stepped to night."

British and Irish Emigration.

From official reports it appears that 295,214 emigrants left the ports of the British kingdom in the year 1872. Of these 233,747, nearly four-fifths of the whole number, embarked for the United States—140,969 males and 92,778 females. The remainder chiefly went to the British colonies or dependencies; the Australian colonies and British North America being about equally represented. Classing the emigrants by occupations, it appears that of 68,951 "general laborers," 62,494 were bound to the United States; of 2,490 agricultural laborers, gardeners, &c., 584; of 9,170 farmers, 7,562; of 23,193 mechanics, 16,570; of 5,569 miners and quarry men, 4,977; of 299 coal miners, 290; of 1,001 clerks, 481; of 701 male domestic servants, 290; of 13,838 female domestic and farm servants, 10,925; and of 1,470 "gentlewomen" and governesses, 811 to the United States. Classing the emigrants by nationality, there were 118,190 of English birth, of whom 82,330 went to the United States; 72,763 Irish, 66,752 of whom were for the United States; and 19,541 Scottish, of whom 12,691 were for the United States. Besides the above there were 79,023 persons of other than British nationality who passed through British ports, and of these 68,137 were bound to the United States.

Rumored Mormon Exodus.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has made the important discovery that, in consequence of apprehended unfriendly legislation by the next Congress towards the Mormons, that sect is preparing for a grand exodus from Utah. The new "promised land" is said to be located among the islands of the Pacific, and that a Bohemian missionary has been sent by the Mormons to Polynesia on matters connected with the proposed exodus. The whole story has a Bohemian savor. Brigham Young has fought and defied Congressional legislation too long to pay much attention to it now, unless he has an idea of propagandizing Latter Day Saintism and finds the Territory of Utah too contracted for his purposes. If there is a being in the world likely to adhere to Sumner's advice to Stanton, "stick," that being is President Young, head of the Mormon saints.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Appearance and Sufferings of the Victims Attacked by Yellow Fever.

The following pen-picture of the effects of the terrible pestilence is furnished by Dr. L. H. Cohen to the Quincy *Whig:*

"Perhaps no more appalling sight can be imagined than the malignant type of yellow fever—that which is now raging in those stricken cities; even in its milder forms it is bad enough. Not infrequently the doomed victim is apparently but slightly attacked; may be seen sitting up in his bed, reading perhaps, and to all appearance but little indisposed; yet in such a case, at his very next visit, the physician may find but a lifeless corpse, gone from this world without a struggle. The disease is so fearfully insidious, that no one can foretell how the primary attack may result, and the seeds of the malady may lurk in the veins for days unnoticed, like a smouldering spark, until the flames burst forth with rage that knows no conqueror.

"Such instances as those described, almost without any symptons, are comparatively rare. Usually all cases are attended with intense and agonizing pain. The dreadful headache and backache with which the attack is ushered in cannot be compared with aught else in the domain of human suffering; while the flushed face and brilliant injected eyes (sometimes fearfully beautiful in their strange brightness), must be anxiously watched, for not the most consummate skill and longest experience may prophesy the time when these shall give place to the ghastly, livid lip, and the jaundiced skin and yellow eyeballs from which this fearful malady derives its name. Or perhaps the dreaded second stage, hemorrhage, appears, heralded by the frightful vomito, or black vomit—nay, perhaps attended with bleeding from every pore of the body. Then comes the terrible delirium, when the patient, perhaps a refined, delicate woman, or a tender child, but now a raving maniac, possessed of the strength of five infuriated men, taxes to the utmost, sometimes for hours, all and more than all of the resources of the worn and exhausted friends at the bedside, until at last death closes the dreadful scene. These are no fanciful pictures; they are realities that have been witnessed time and again, and are occurring by scores in these plague-stricken cities of Memphis and Shreveport.

"When recoveries take place—and thanks to the progress of science and dictates of reason and common sense recoveries *do* occur in far greater number than in similar epidemics of by-gone years—the poor patient is left as weak and helpless as a new-born infant; if he attempts to leave his bed unassisted he will most likely fall fainting to the floor, and such a fainting fit is usually but the forerunner of death.

"For days and weeks he must be closely watched and guarded against any imprudence, for he has in great measure lost for a time the power of control over himself and his judgment, and the slightest act of incaution may bring on the ever-to-be-dreaded *relapse*, more dangerous by far than the original seizure."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Article on Legislature Amended and Passed—Report of the Special Committee on Railroads and Canals—The New Railroad Article.

The Legislature Apportionment.

The Constitutional Convention, on Monday, took up the Article on Legislature on third reading.

Mr. Broomall moved to go into Committee on the following amendment:

"The Senate shall consist of not less than fifty members. Every county containing more than one sixth of the population of the State, as ascertained by the last preceding United States census, shall constitute a district, and shall elect eight members. The population of the remainder of the State, divided by the remainder of the minimum number of Senators, shall constitute the ratio of representation for such remainder. Every county thereof containing more than three-fifths of the ratio shall constitute a district, except as hereinafter provided. Counties of less population, where contiguous and sufficient, shall be made into districts, each containing less than a ratio and two-fifths, and not less than three-fifths of a ratio. The remaining counties shall be severally incorporated with adjoining districts. Every district shall be entitled to one Senator, and an additional Senator for every full ratio of its population above three-fifths of a ratio. Counties shall be so united in forming districts that there shall be in every case the smallest excess of population over that necessary for one, two or more Senators, as the case may be."

The special committee to whom the subject of apportioning the State for Senators and Representatives in the Legislature had been referred, reported a plan as a substitute for that contained in the 16th and 17 sections of the article. This was as follows:

SECTION SIXTEENTH. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial Districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator; each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and an additional Senator for a surplus of the population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. The county of Delaware may be united with adjoining wards of Philadelphia to form a district, and no city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one fifth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough or township shall be allowed in the formation of a district.

SECTION SEVENTEENTH. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the counties on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more, shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives, according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, a provision was inserted that no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. This is contained in the section as given above. Various propositions designed to secure a plan of apportionment in Senatorial digests acceptable to a majority of the body, and which would best utilize the surplus fractions of ratios, while preventing partisan gerrymandering, were discussed at length, and occupied the balance of the day. Finally a call for the previous question upon the article was made by Mr. Stanton, and sustained. The sections sixteen and seventeen accordingly passed as above reported, and thus a question upon which the Convention had consumed more time than upon any other was definitely disposed of.

Under the foregoing plan Philadelphia will be entitled to eight Senators and thirty-eight Representatives. The article then passed finally.

The final vote on the article on Impeachment, &c., was then reconsidered and amended, on motion of Mr. Biddle, to include Associate Judges among the other officers removable by the Governor for cause, the purpose being to supply an omission. A more general amendment on the point, offered by Mr. Buckalew, was rejected. The article again passed. Adjourned.

The New Railroad Article—Report of the Special Committee.

The Committee appointed last Friday, to which the article on Railroads and Canals was referred, made their report on Tuesday, and it was read as follows:

SEC. 1. All railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right, subject to such regulations as are prescribed by law, to construct and operate a railroad within this State, and to connect the State line with railroads of other States.

SEC. 2. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for, or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers, within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at intermediate stations within the State, at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC 4. No discrimination between transportation companies or parties engaged in the business of transportation shall be made either by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee or manager thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 5. No railroad company shall directly or indirectly consolidate with or hold a controling interest in the stock or bonds of any other railroad corporation, owning, operating or controling a competing line of railroad, and the question of such competition shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be tried by a jury.

SEC. 6. Every railroad or canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of the stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept.

SEC 7. No president, director, officer, agent or employe of any railroad or canal company shall be interested directly or indirectly, otherwise than as a stockholder, in such railroad or canal company, in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, contracted or operated by such company.

SEC. 8. Railroad and canal companies shall not engage in any other business than that of common carriers, except in such manufactures and productions as are necessary to the equipment, maintenance and operation of their works; nor shall they hold lands, freehold or leasehold, except such as are necessary for the same purpose. But mining and manufacturing companies may construct and operate railroads not exceeding thirty miles in length.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city or borough without the consent of the local government.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of the article shall have the benefit of any future legislation, by general or special laws, except on condition of express acceptance of the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The Legislature shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this article.

SEC. 12. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law, and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time, upon any subject relating to the business of said companies, from any officer or officers thereof.

They recommended the following section to be added to the article on Corporations:

SEC. —. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

NEW BOOKS.

BEYOND THE BREAKERS; A Story of the Present Day; By Robert Dale Owen; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

Mr. Owen has hardly been as succesful in the field of romance with this book as with other productions from his pen. The book deals in much fine spun sentiment and in character sketching is occasionally good but the general tone gives an idea of straining after effect—an overstrained effort all through. The scene is laid in the west and deals principally with western people and manners. It is a story of love, and betrayal, but there is nothing in it that will add much to the reputation of an author who stands so well as Mr. Owen.

FIRESIDE SAINTS; Mr. Caudle's Breakfast Talk and other Papers, by Douglas Jerrold. Boston, Lee & Shepard. Pittsburgh, J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is another of the Whispering Pine series of books for boys. Kellogg cannot be recommended as a writer for the young, or for any class of readers. Slang, and a sort of bravado that sneers at sentiment, but which is as bad as the worst sentimentality, are the chief characteristic of the work.

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING by Henry Ward Beecher; Second series 1 vol. 12 mo cloth $1.50; New York: J. B. Ford & Co., Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

The first of these volumes was so popular that the second must find a home in every library that is up to the times. This second volume consists of eleven lectures, in which the social and religious machinery of the church is considered. Among the topics treated are prayer meetings, revivals, music, bible classes, lay work, &c., all of which are handled in that eminently practical way which makes the book a perfect treasure house, for the earnest evangelical layman or minister who desires to know the best way to do the most good. It is a book that will be read generally and one that is as full of suggestions to those who are mentally alive, as a strawberry is of juice. Those who have read the first volume will not delay in getting the second one.

BRAVE HEARTS. An American novel. By Robertson Gray. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.75. New York, J. B. Ford & Co. Pittsburgh, S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is a novel that is really meritorious and readable from beginning to end. Not so much from the plot as from the character sketching, is the interest drawn. The story is that of a young man who left his New England home, and a loving sister, to seek his fortune in California. How he succeeded, the wild dash and energy he met with in his life among the miners, his companions and adventures, and how he returned to his old home to marry the sister of a California chum, and to witness the marriage of his sister with an old companion—is well told throughout. It is a breezy, fresh and invigorating book, full of real life, and written in a captivating style that will attract many readers.

THE OUTLAW'S DAUGHTER, or Adventures in the South, by Emerson Bennett., Philadelphia, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Pittsburgh, S. A. Clarke & Co.

The publishers announce this as the initial volume of a new and uniform edition of the works of Emerson Bennett,—one of the most prolific writers of the land. Bennett's genius lays principally in the line of death dealing border romance, in which direction he has been a success. The present volume is one of his best.

TOO SOON. A Study of a Girl's Heart, by Katharine S. Macquoid. New York, Harper & Bro.'s.

This is one of Harper's select list. Its title indicates its character.

THE COLVILLE FAMILY: A Moral, by Frank E. Smedley. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Bro.'s.

Of its class this is a good book—written in a fresh style, spiced with sensationalism and carefully sustained in plot throughout.

HOW THEY POP THE QUESTION

The sailor says, "I like your rig:
And though I've noticed many,
I really think you are, old gal,
As trim a craft as any.
And if you'll only say the word,
Through every kind of weather—
Just blast my timbers if we don't
Go cruising on together."

The poet with enraptured gaze
Points out a single star—
"'Tis thus, sweet lady, that you shine
On mortals from afar,
But oh! it is my fondest hope—
Though selfish, I must own—
That in some modest, vine-wreathed cot,
You'll shine for me alone."

The dancing master, French, of course,
Thinks earnestly of mating,
And seeks some little widow with
A view excruciating:
"Madame, je heart A in the hope
You love a leetle beet,
And go the way of life viz me,
Madame, I kees your feet."

The actor quotes from many plays,
And swears by many powers,
His hand shall build his Arabella,
A cot among the flowers;
Without her smile he e'er is like
A ship without a rudder;
Then talks of dark despair and death,
Until he makes her shudder.

The tradesman with a busy eye,
A partner seeks for life—
For sure the best investment is,
A tidy, loving wife.
He sees her as a kind of stock,
To sell as any other,
Counts out the requisite amount,
And buys her from her mother.

And Pat, the coachman, winks at Bid,
As flits from room to room,
The ever merry cachonald,
With dusting-pan and broom.
He says, "Me darlint, when we've laid
Us by a heap of money,
We'll get the priest to tie the knot,
If you'll say yes, ma honey."

Says Hans Von Schmidt, who keeps saloon,
"I want a guter frow
To help me make der lager pier,
Und milk der prindle cow.
To make mine shirts und cook de krout
Und efery tings to do;
To feed mine hog, stop der peeg
Und tend mine papies too."

And even Sam, the barber man,
At Ban rolls up his eyes,
And talks of matrimonial bliss,
With most heart-rending sighs,
"If you don't gub that lily hand
To dis 'ere lub-sick nigger,
He puts dis pistol to him head,
And den him pulls de trigger."

'Tis thus mankind rush to their fate,
For with a brilliant light,
That little elfin being Love,
Has power beyond the sight.
Like children's barks adown the falls
To waters still below;
Some glide along without a heart,
And some to ruin go.

GEO. M. D. LEGGETT, father of the Cornell student who was killed by falling from a precipice, last week, writes to a Washington paper that he is convinced that his son's death was entirely accidental and in no way connected with hazing. He says the young man had asked and received the consent of his parents to join the secret society, and continues: "Mortimer was there of his own free will, and was with his own chosen friends. In the ceremonies of that awful night, those students had in view Mortimer's pleasure and profit, and had no more expectation of danger or accident than he had. I cannot, therefore, find it in my heart to specially blame these young men nor Cornell University."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. Park, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Ralley.

TO FARMERS.
SAVE YOUR CIDER AND PRESERVE IT,
Use Neutral Sulphate o' Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime and Tennant.
The finest preparation made for Preserving Cider. Is perfectly harmless.
A new and splendid quality of this valuable Preparation will be found at
BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth old St. (Clair) street.

Horrible Affair near Crete, Nebraska.
Governor Paddock, who came up from Beatrice yesterday, gave us some details of a most sickening and shocking affair which took place on the Southwestern Road at Wilbur, the first station south of Crete. It seems that there was a prairie fire raging, the wind blowing a furious gale. Some children at school, and at play at the time, became panic-stricken, and attempted to reach their homes. They were overtaken by the fire and three of the frightened little fugitives were burned to death, outright; three more cannot possibly survive, and three others are seriously, if not fatally injured. The mother of some of the terror-stricken children went to the rescue, and is so burned that she cannot recover. We do not remember to have ever been called upon to record anything more distressing, absolutely heart-sickening, than this sad occurrence. The torture of a death by fire is horrible enough even if it be short; and a lingering death from such a cause always brings the idea of indescribable agony.—*Omaha Republican.*

RUPTURE.
There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to look for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will Abraus cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made tolerable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.
Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. H. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction; large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

INSURANCE!
ÆTNA,
OF HARTFORD.
Capital, $3,000,000.
Losses Paid in 54 Years, - $39,000,000 00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months, 9,000,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1873.
Cash in Hand and in Bank.....$ 867,783 50
Mortgage Bonds and Real Estate Securities.....1,425,033 00
Bank Stock.....1,337,050 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other Securities.....2,350,978 96
Total.....$5,980,867 46
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
S. S. Carrier, Agt.,
No. 59 Fourth Avenue.
oct4:t41

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
au6-MWF

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
200 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand,
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.

1 CAR LOAD "PEERLESS" POTATOES,
4 car loads prime Oats,
3 car loads prime Ear Corn (old),
4 car loads prime Shelled Corn,
2 cars Hay,
10,000 Heavy Stripped Hogs,
In store and to arrive. For sale by
RITCHEY, McCREERY & CO.,
249 Liberty street, office up stairs.
Pittsburgh, October 1, 1873. oct

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 88 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
Shawls, Shawls.
Unusual Bargains.
All Wool, Large Size, $1.50.
Extra Bargains, $3.00 and $4.00.
Blankets, Blankets.
White and colored—all kinds—cheap.
Flannels, Flannels.
Plain, Twilled and Country Barred—yard wide, 25c.
Comfortables,
AND QUILTS
Very Low Prices.
WATERPROOFS
Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black, Domestic and Imported—at way down prices.
VELVETEENS,
All colors—choice shades.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873. FALL. 1873.
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
All the New Shades in
Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.
We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable
DRESS GOODS
In all the New Shades.
Also, a full line of
Black Goods,
In every desirable material,
AT LOW PRICES.
A CALL IS SOLICITED.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.
THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.
Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.
Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of Firm.
See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Manties,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

PROPOSALS.
Forbes Street Improvement.
Time Extended.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals for Grading and Masonry of Forbes street, from Bouquet to Brady streets, will be received at the City Engineer's office, to the 28TH DAY OF OCTOBER, at 12 M.
Plans and Specifications will be seen, and all information given relative thereto, at the Engineer's office within the time named for receiving proposals.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of all proposals, should they deem it prudent to do so.
Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city.
THOMAS WIGHTMAN,
CHARLES J. CLARKE,
JOHN McDAVITT,
JAMES MURDOCH,
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS,
Commissioners.
J. W. ORTH, Secretary. oct18:td

Hiland Avenue Improvement.
Notice to Contractors.
Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Grading, Curbing and Paving of Hiland Avenue, from Penn Avenue to Fifth Avenue," will be received at the City Engineer's Office from
October 15th to Wednesday October 22d, 12 M.
Each bidder will state the kind of pavement proposed to be used by him, with a full and accurate description of the same.
Proposals will be received for the whole of the

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
je2-2

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW B. MCFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
Alex. Tindle, Jr., J. P. Smith,
A. T. Dewhurst, Jno. W. Haney,
Frank Kohne, W. H. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Long.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange
Issued on all principal towns in Europe.
TICKETS ISSUED ON ALL
FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
From New York to Queenstown, Liverpool and return.
COLLECTIONS MADE
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MCHING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mcching,
Wm. Neeb, M. J. Sampey,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
Robt. J. Grier, C. Schmidt,
W. McKee, James Irvin. MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY EVENING, October 21, 1873.

In our local money market we have nothing new to report. Our banks are doing all they can to help their customers, but of course they exercise great caution, and are prepared for any demands that may be made upon them. We are glad to know that the transient deposits of the banks are not decreasing, this showing a good disposition as to the part of our business men.

In New York, stocks have been weak, as we indicated yesterday, and the entire list closed at lower prices than the opening. The difficulty of making loans on stocks and the fact that the heavy blocks held by large dealers have been distributed among many small holders, will prevent any large advance in these stocks for some time. Gold has remained steady all day, opening and closing at the same price, 108¾. The reduction to five per. cent. don't come as rapidly as some of our financiers have predicted.

Father S. Kaufman, Banker, No. 90 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Mon'y.	Tues'y.	Sold.
Gold	108¾	108¾	—
U. S. 6-20s—1881—coupons	111¾	112	—
6-20 1862 "	109¾	110	—
6-20— 1865. "	109	109¾	—
" 1865 new. "	107	108	—
" 1867. "	109¾	110	—
" 1868. "	111¾	112¾	—
10-40's—coupons.	112¾	112	—
Currency 6's "	109½	106	—
New 5 per cents "	105¾	107¾	—
RAILWAYS.			
New York Central	88¾	89¾	—
Erie	45¼	46	—
R. H. & S.	—	1¾	—
St. Paul	30¾	31¾	—
Do. preferred	55	54¾	—
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	—
Do. central	20	21¾	—
North Western Common	88¾	89	—
Do. preferred	90¾	91¾	—
Rock Island	98	—	—
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93½	—
Pacific Mail	26¾	25¾	—
Western Union Telegraph	56¾	57¾	—
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	20¾	—
Union Pacific	19	19	—
Toledo & Wabash	43¾	—	—
Harlem	109	—	—
Chicago and Alton	89	89	—
Adams Express	81	—	—
American Express	53½	53½	—
U. S. Express	54	54	—
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	61	60	—
Quicksilver	22	23¾	—
Canton	34	—	—

NEW YORK, October 21, 1873.

Money was easy during the morning at 7, but closed firmer at 1-32 premium, with a light demand; greenbacks ⅛@¼ premium. Gold closed at 108¾. Carrying rates 2@6 per cent., and flat for borrowing. Clearings $18,000,000. Customs receipts $381,000. The Treasury disbursed $100,000. Sterling was firmer; prime bankers' sight 108¾ and sixty days 107, in consequence of talk of the Government buying exchange. Sight bills and transfers are scarce and very firm, owing to increased activity of money in London. Commercial bills 105@105¾. Stocks were alternately weak and strong, fluctuating ⅛@2, with a weak feeling, and in some cases the lowest prices of the day, at the close. The heaviest transactions were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Wabash, Rock Island, and Pacific. Western Union ranged 57¼@58¾@56¾@57¼, Lake Shore 67¾@68@66¾, New York Central 89¾@88¾@89, Rock Island 92¾@90¾@91¼, and Wabash 44@42¾. Erie was strong, advanced from 45 to 47, and closed at 45¾.

Exports were current in Wall street that the Government intended buying sterling and expanding greenbacks. The *Express* says: "Telegrams from Washington, early in the day, denied these reports, on the direct authority of the Treasury Department, but during the afternoon the reports were revived again, and prominent New York dry goods commission merchants stated that he had just arrived from Washington, bringing with him a letter from President Grant as officer of one of the leading banks of the city. This bank officer, although refusing to show the letter, states that the President announces his intention to draw on the $44,000,000 gold tender reserve to the extent of $3,000,000 per week for some weeks to come, and, in addition, to buy probably one million sterling of exchange on London for the use of the State and Naval Departments. This is a queer thing from beginning to end, and it seems rather late in the day for the Government to do that which it refused to do during the greatest severity of the panic. This business is a question of veracity between Secretary Richardson on the one hand and the bank officer and mercantile alluded to above on the other."

Government—U. S. coupons of 1881, 112; 5-20's of '62, 109; do '64, 108¾; do '65, new, 106¾; do '65, old, 108¾; do '67, 109¾; do '68, 111¾; currency, 106.
State Bonds—Bankers' bills 7; Missouri, 85¾; Tennessee, 66; new, 68; Virginia new, 53; do old, 30; North Carolina, 35; Western Union Telegraph Stocks 57¼@57¾; Quicksilver, 17¾; Adams Express Co., 81; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 60; United States Express, 53¾; Pacific Mail, 25¾; New York Central, 89¾; Erie, 45¾@46; preferred, 56; Hudson, 108¾; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Central, 91; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97; Northwestern common, 88¾; preferred, 91; Rock Island, 90¾; New Jersey Central, 89; St. Paul, 30; do preferred, 54¾; Toledo & Wabash, 43¾; do preferred, 67¾; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 85; do preferred, 94¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 20¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 99¾; Huntington & Quincy, 38; Lake Shore, 66¾; Panama, 204; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 18; Central Pacific, 86; Union, 73¾; Hartford & Erie 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 88.

LONDON, October 21—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅞; for account 92¾@92⅞; 4-30's of '65, 93¾; do '67, 95¾; 10-40's, 89¾; 5-20's, 87¾. Erie, 20¾. Illinois Central, 95. Stocks firm.
FRANKFORT, October 21—5 P. M.—United States bonds, 5-20's of '62, 98¾.
PARIS, October 21.—Rentes 57f 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 21, 1873.

General business continues dull, it is not as brisk as it usually is at this particular time, nor is it to be expected under existing circumstances: the natural effect of a close money market is to restrict trade and retard operations. There would be no trouble in selling goods if our merchants were willing to take promises for pay, but they are very generally refusing to sell except for cash, or on short time to those who are known to be prompt in making settlements. However, it is gratifying to learn, that while trade here is dull the export movement in produce, keeps up, particularly at New York, where the shipments are very heavy, and this at present is the most favorable feature of the commercial situation. As an illustration of the effect of the panic upon trade, it is stated that the western boats are taking back the principal railway lines from the Atlantic cities to the west, has fallen off since the panic commenced twenty-five to thirty per cent., and that the Eastern bound freight, which consists principally of goods, is beginning to show a marked increase.

APPLES—In heavy supply and dull, although prices are not quotably lower, ranging from $1 @1.50 for common to fair, and $2@2.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is a very fair demand for the finer grades, but the supply of all kinds just now is in excess of present requirements, and prices are barely sustained; good to prime roll quotable at 23@25c; choice or fancy brands in small packages, a cent or two more.

BEANS—In good supply and quiet but unchanged; quotable at $2.50@3 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted at 4½@5c.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice Jersey's $10 @12; Barrel will sell at $3@3.50.

CHESTNUTS—In fair supply and generally reported dull, although prices remain about as last quoted, $4.50@5 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is in steady demand and firm but unchanged; we continue to quote prime Ohio factory at 12½@14 for trade at 13½@14 for cash, and 14¼@14½ for September—usual advance over these rates in a jobbing way. Nutmeg, a fancy 10c to trade, quoted at 11c etc. Young America 14½.

DRIED FRUIT—We hear of some small sales of prime bright apples, new crop, at 6@6¼c per lb. No demand for Peaches as yet, and none here except some old stock held over from last year.

EGGS—The market is rather firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, and we now quote at 23@23½cts.—some dealers are holding at 25.

FLOUR—There is a very fair local demand, but no change to note in rates: $7.25@7.50 for spring wheat in buyers' favor, and $7.75@8 for red winter wheat. We understand that dealers generally are refusing to sell choice Minnesotas alone under $8 per bbl., but there are being offered Iowa with Wisconsins at $7.50—the former it is said can not be laid down here under $7.35.

GRAIN—There is little or no inquiry for Wheat, and the market is quiet, but as the offerings are meagre, prices remain unchanged; $1.47 @1.50 for No 3 prime red; $1.52@1.55 for amber, and $1.58@1.60 for white. There is a very good consumptive demand for Oats, but no change in prices, 42 to 48, according to quality. Corn is growing scarce again. Rye is in good local demand, and holders generally are asking an advance; may be quoted at 82@85 for shelled—we were informed a sale at the outside figure was free in elevator. Rye is in light supply, we mean in the hands of dealers, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, gratifying to learn, that while trade here is dull the export movement in produce, keeps up, particularly at New York, where the shipments are very heavy, and this at present is the most favorable feature of the commercial situation. As an illustration of the effect of the panic upon trade, it is stated that the western boats are taking back the principal railway lines from the Atlantic cities to the west, has fallen off since the panic commenced twenty-five to thirty per cent., and that the Eastern bound freight, which consists principally of goods, is beginning to show a marked increase.

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GROCERIES—There is no material change to note in the demand for the leading staples, nor is it expected until money matters commence to work easier; our merchants generally are averse to increasing their stock accounts, and cash buyers, as might be expected, are not very numerous. However it is gratifying to learn, that while trade here is dull the export movement in produce, keeps up, particularly at New York, where the shipments are very heavy, and this at present is the most favorable feature of the commercial situation. As an illustration of the effect of the panic upon trade, it is stated that the western boats are taking back the principal railway lines from the Atlantic cities to the west, has fallen off since the panic commenced twenty-five to thirty per cent., and that the Eastern bound freight, which consists principally of goods, is beginning to show a marked increase.

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BUTTER

HOME NEWS.

Struck by the Cars.

Coroner West yesterday commenced an inquest on the body of Archibald McKinzie, aged sixty-five years, a widower, who was struck by the McKeesport accommodation at the Copper Works Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, the evening previous, and was so badly injured that he died at half past four o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased leaves seven adult children. The inquest was adjourned till half-past seven o'clock this evening.

New Stock Salesrooms.

Mr. Alexander Pantee will never rest satisfied until he can afford the fullest measure of accommodation to his patrons, in the Auction line. The latest addition to his trade which he proposes is the opening of a Stock Salesroom in connection with his present establishment, No. 52 North Diamond street, Allegheny, where sales of stocks and choice property will be held every Tuesday and Friday evenings. In Pentecost's hands, this addition to his already extensive business, is bound to be a success.

Another Railroad Project.

We learn that there is a project on foot to build a new trunk railroad across the State. The proposed line would cross the Allegheny river at Brady's Bend, and Butler county just below Millerstown and north of Butler. If this road is built it will be of inestimable value to producers of petroleum. It will have the advantage of crossing the Alleghenies through a gap 1,100 feet lower than that through which the Pennsylvania or Erie passes. Instead of grades from 96 to 145 feet to the mile, as exists on the present roads, the Pennsylvania & Western will not, we learn, except at one point, exceed a gradient of 58 feet to the mile, and will have no curve with less than 1,400 feet radius. The heaviest grade on the road will be at White Deer creek, in Union county, Pa., where there is a short climb of 66 feet per mile. The length of the line will be 518 miles, or 77 miles less than the shortest existing all rail route. The road is to be built at once, and for cash.

Obituary.

It is with regret and profound sorrow that we announce the sudden death of Mrs. Mary Stanley Turner, and daughter of Jane L. and the late George Splane, which occurred at her residence yesterday morning, after an illness of but three days. She was a woman of strictly Christian principles, a true follower of the Banner of Christ, and died perfectly reconciled to meet her future reward. All who knew her loved her—calm and gentle in disposition and manner, and always ready and willing to give help to those afflicted. A true and loving wife, kind and obedient daughter, and an affectionate and faithful sister. Her great desire was that she might be spared to see and little else remained, but her death claimed her as its own. Meek and mild on earth, Mary is now an angel in Heaven.

"Thou art not forgotten;
We may not hear thy voice,
Another angel in heaven.
Hark! how they rejoice."

C. L.

The remains will be taken to Trinity Church. Service to commence at half-past 2 o'clock.

Western University.

This institution is quietly doing a great work in our city and county. Comparatively few know its value or high rank among our colleges. Its course of instruction is that adopted in our best colleges. The discipline is so perfect that hardly a student feels that he does not do as he pleases, and still scores of students are left, when occasion requires it, without an instructor by the half hour, without any noise or disturbance. No rebellion, no disorder is heard of there. The number of professors and instructors is fifteen, giving ample time to every class. There are collegiate, scientific, engineering, special and preparatory courses of study. Its large cabinet and philosophical apparatus and numerous models of machinery enable the instructors in the departments of science fully to illustrate their branches. Engineering is taught by a graduate of West Point, detailed by the President of the United States, and a specialty is fitted up for students in analytical chemistry. The preparatory department, for students preparing for college or business, receives a part or the whole of the time of two instructors. Our most intelligent men prefer to send their sons there rather than incur the risk and expense of a distant college, where no better education will be acquired, and where time may be wasted and character ruined.

Stabbing in the Dark.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In the commercial column of the *Commercial* of this morning there appeared a paragraph under the head of "Grocery markets," which, for down-right infamy and petty jealousy exceeds anything of the spiteful nature that I have ever seen exhibited in mercantile rivalry. The controlling editor could not have seen it in manuscript, or it would not have been permitted publication. To say in the language of an assassin that a wholesale grocery house and neighbor had to resort to a heavy discount on goods to enable it to meet its liabilities, and not mention the name, was a "Stab in the Dark" at some one (I don't know who it is, if anybody) who if in possession of $6,000 could buy out the dirty assassin three times, and then have sufficient left to go to market regularly for one year. In these times it behooves every honorable man to hold up his neighbor and lend him a helping hand, if in distress. I do hope, therefore, that the editor of the paper referred to will retract the words published or say that they were scrupulously inserted by a dirty sneak and assassin—for such he is, who will pen and publish words, during a financial crisis such as the one we are now experiencing, to the injury of his neighbor—perhaps competitor.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21, 1872. MERCHANT.

POSTMASTER STEWART'S CASE.

An Appeal for Settlement—The Attorney General Called Upon—The Indictment in Preparation.

The case of Ex Postmaster Stewart will come up soon for final settlement. Monday afternoon, a delegation of friends, headed by Ex-United States District Attorney Carnahan, started for Washington City to lay the matter before the Attorney General. From private advices received from Washington City yesterday, it appears that they arrived at their destination, had a conference with Attorney General Williams, and were hopeful of the success of their mission. They desire a settlement of the case and a suspension of all proceedings against the accused upon the payment of the amount of his arrearages, which are now said to be $10,000 less than at first estimated.

The writer desiring further information upon the subject, called upon United States District Attorney Swoope to see how the case stood. The official was found in his private office, seated in front of his desk, which was littered over with papers, some of which bore the familiar chirography of the ex-Postmaster.

"So you've heard the news?" was the first inquiry, accompanied by a significant glance toward the papers on the desk.

"About that visit to Washington,—oh, yes, I knew they were going on."

Rep.—Will the Attorney General grant the request?

Mr. Swoope—Oh, I can't say about that, and it's hardly my business anyhow. I'm just now engaged upon the indictment, and will have it ready for the Grand Jury by to-morrow, unless I get other orders.

Rep.—What do you think of the request for a settlement?

Mr. Swoope—As to that, I've nothing to say until I am asked officially. My only duty just now, as an officer of the Government, is to prepare the case for trial, which I am doing. I have heard nothing from the Attorney General about the matter, but he can and might dispose of it without consulting me.

Rep.—If no settlement is effected, when will the case come on?

Mr. Swoope—I'll have the papers for the Grand Jury's action to-day, and the trial, if a true bill is found, will come on at once. If I get orders to stop the case, however, my duty would be done. I've had no intimation of the kind, however, so far.

It was evident that the District Attorney considered the matter hardly discussable at present, but was ready for whatever would "turn up."

HAMPTON'S NEW TRIAL.

The Reasons Filed—The Ground of his Plea—The Errors Charged to the Court.

Yesterday morning the counsel for Hampton filed the following reasons for a new trial in his case:

First—The Court erred admitting in evidence the telegrams purporting to be from Donahue in Philadelphia, to defendant in Baltimore, upon the condition that the prosecution should show that they were received and responded to by the defendant.

Second—The Court erred in permitting the telegrams above referred to to be used in evidence when the conditions of their admission were not fulfilled.

Third—The Court erred in the admission of evidence tending to show that the defendant was in Reading on the 1st and 2d of April, 1873, and his acts and doings in Reading.

Fourth—The court erred in admitting evidence to affirm that the defendant was in Harrisburg on the 3d of April, 1872, and his acts and doings in Harrisburg.

Fifth—The Court erred in admitting evidence in regard to the presence of Rinaldo Pearson and Erie, in Philadelphia, Reading and Harrisburg.

Sixth—The Court erred in refusing to admit the evidence of D. F. Smyth and Eusher, on Friday morning, the 11th of October, 1873.

Seventh—The Court erred in admitting the evidence of experts to compare the handwriting in the various hotel registers.

Eighth—Evidence material to the issue discovered since the trial.

Ninth—The Court erred in the charge to the jury: 1st. In saying that the evidence of identification of the prisoner was overwhelming. 2d. In entirely omitting to charge the law governing the application of circumstantial evidence. 3d. In neglecting or refusing to charge the law in regard to reasonable doubt. 4th. In refusing or neglecting to charge the jury upon the points submitted in argument by the defendant's counsel, and which the Court was requested to charge, to wit: that in order to convict the defendant, the jury should be satisfied that the circumstances given in evidence, "to a moral certainty, actually excluded every hypothesis" but the guilt of the prisoner, and if all the material circumstances proved would be consistent with the guilt of another party—then the prisoner should be acquitted. 5th. In affirming the position assumed by the counsel of the Commonwealth, that the notes, &c., contained in the box were not valuable to the Odd Fellows' Bank. 6th. In refusing or neglecting to in struct the jury in the salutary and necessary legal principles involved in the application of circumstantial evidence to the trial of the issue.

The papers were taken posse sion of by the Court, and the motion for a new trial will be argued at some future date not yet fixed.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Rotter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. 1f

A DAY AT COLLEGE.

THE CORNER-STONE LAID.

Interesting Ceremony Yesterday at Washington, Pa.—The New Addition to Washington and Jefferson College—Exercises in the Town Hall—Addresses of Distinguished Men—Contents of the Box.

Yesterday was very unpropitious for the laying of the corner-stone of the new building of Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa., and prevented the attendance of a very great many people who would otherwise have been there; but notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the number of persons present was quite large, and the interest manifested in the proceedings creditable indeed. Eight o'clock yesterday morning was the hour appointed for the Pittsburgh Councilmen who intended to participate in the proceedings to assemble at Municipal Hall preparatory to marching in a body to the Union Depot. Had it been a bright, pleasant day, there would undoubtedly have been a good representation from both branches of the city legislature, but the sun failed to show its face, and few felt inclined to venture out into the stormy weather. The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad had made ample accommodations for the transportation of a large number of passengers. A special train had been provided, with four directors' cars attached to it, but it was found unnecessary to take them all. The following named gentlemen comprised the major portion of

THE DELEGATION FROM THIS CITY.

Judge Edwin H. Stowe, Judge Moses Hampton, and Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing. Members of the bar—Messrs. Robert Woods, John H. Hampton, John Dalzell, Alex. H. Miller, Jr., and Jas. Veil of Philadelphia. Ministers—Rev. W. A. Davidson, Rev. J. L. Milliken, and Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of the Theological Seminary. The Central Board of Education was represented in the person of its President, Mr. T. J. Bigham, which Councilman Peter Keru, Mr. McGimpsey, Samuel Morrow, J. P. McKee, John Adams, G. A. Brown, Richard Lea, James Hays, William Sewell, and George Booth, clerk of the Common branch. Messrs. Gault and Sweeny were present from the Councils of Allegheny City. The train left the Union Depot at 8:48. It was in charge of Mr. John H. Hampton, who was unremitting in his endeavors to make his guests comfortable. At Mansfield, Dr. Sweeney, Dr. A. M. Reid and Rev. J. B. Blackford, of Steubenville, also a number of young ladies from the Seminary at that place, boarded the train. After a ride of less than an hour and a half the delegation

ARRIVED AT WASHINGTON,

and was received by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, D. D., Hon. W. S. Moore, member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, the Faculty of the College, and Major Ewing, heading the two literary societies and students of the Institution, and the Washington Grays. Inside the cosy cars the cutting wind and pitiless rain could be laughed at, but standing in the slush on the depot platform there was no escape, and the laugh was on the other side. It appears the train got in a little sooner than was anticipated, necessitating a short wait, but in a few minutes the omnibusses came rattling down the hill and carried the excursionists to the town hall, where, about half past eleven o'clock, a meeting was organized for the purpose of hearing the addresses of those who had been announced to speak on the occasion. It was originally intended that this part of the affair should take place on the college ground, where the foundations of the new building have lately been constructed, but owing to the frowns of "Old Probability," a change in the programme was necessary. Major Ewing, an enterprising, energetic old gentleman, whose head is white with the frost of years, stepped to the front of the stage, and with a few appropriate remarks

CALLED THE MEETING TO ORDER.

He congratulated all upon the large turnout, saying that in view of the weather nothing but a deep interest in the cause of education could have induced them to be so around him to come out. He concluded by nominating for President Dr. Wilson, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, and that gentleman was unanimously elected.

On taking the chair the President called upon Rev. George K. Ormond, who opened the meeting with prayer, after which Dr. Wilson delivered a brief address, giving a short

HISTORY OF THE TWO COLLEGES.

He said that when the early pioneers settled in the valley, they brought the Latin grammar with the hatchet and the grubbing hoe. When they built their log cabins they planted the church and academy by their side. In Washington county, which was the first organized after the Declaration of Independence, an academy was started as early as 1787, and it afterwards developed into Washington College. In 1791 an academy was chartered on the banks of Chartiers Creek. It grew out of the school of the venerable Dr. McMillan, and subsequently developed into Jefferson College. These continued separate until 1865, when they were happily united. They now demand increased facilities, and for the purpose of giving them that, we have met to-day to lay the corner stone of a new building.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Dr. Hays read letters from the following gentlemen expressing regret at their inability to be present and take part in the ceremonies: Governor Hartranft. Hon. Justice Agnew of the Supreme Court, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, Hon. John Scott, Hon. Wilson McCandless, and Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick. Senator Scott, who was announced as one of the speakers stated that he was confined to his bed, where wrote his letter of regret.

Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, of Pottsville, a graduate of Jefferson college of the class of 1848, was introduced by Dr. Hays, and delivered an interesting address. He said: We are about to proceed from this hall to lay the corner stone of a new edifice dedicated to education, religion and science. It is a ceremony of great significance. It declares that the time for writing Ichabod upon its walls have not come, but that *nulla vestigia retrorsum* is to be inscribed thereon. I have not made a long journey for the mere purpose of making a speech, but to commingle my congratulations with yours. Why should not the alumni of Washington and Jefferson college act together. It is not my purpose to tell who the alumni are. I take it as a happy omen on this occasion that Washington and Jefferson have united in giving name to this college. Some of our educational institutions are struggling under an immense load of debt, but it is not the purpose to lay out money here in useless ornamentation. The necessity for new buildings here has long been felt. Men of noble impulses, have, in the hour of need stepped forward and aided to establish our colleges. In Western Pennsylvania it seems to me there should be some one willing to assist in the erection of an educational edifice. In this day of the printing press there is no danger of a good deed being forgotten.

MEN ARE NEEDED EVERYWHERE

and in every department of life. The want of the age is men. And this college is to furnish the world with good men and true, it must be given the facilities to do so. There must be something more than mere expressions of good will, and I hope that the ankle joint, in the effort of Washington and Jefferson College will no longer stand before the public in the attitude of a beggar. After referring in complimentary terms to the efficiency of the honored President of the institution, Dr. Hays, and how he had labored for the college, the speaker closed by predicting for it a prosperous future.

SPEECH OF JOHN H. HAMPTON, ESQ.

Mr. John H. Hampton, of this city, was then introduced by Mr. Pershing with the remark, "he is an orator at Rhetoric and Law." We regret our inability to give Mr. Hampton's address in full this morning but a heavy pressure on our columns compels us to omit it. The peroration was as follows:

Let it be the boast, in coming years, of Washington and Jefferson College that there have gone forth from its halls into the world, many who rising up nobly by persistent effort, and honorable conduct shall reach exalted positions of trust and professional responsibility, and shed glory upon its name. To accomplish such a result, and to encourage the ambitious young men of our day to study and struggle and battle for success in life, let the friends of the college join hand in hand, forgetful of past differences, and raise it proudly up and sustain it for the glorious work before it. Let it's fame go out over the land as worthy of our great state, and it be made attractive as the abode of learning and high moral excellence. Open it and look at the fingers from page to page, how ambition has filled the world with blood and tears, and oppression crushed the heart of man in every age and every clime. Here let poetry sit beneath these academic shades and pour forth the beauties of her ornamental lyre. Here let geology open out her chart of the rock-ribbed earth, and teach how in the primal world, its foundations were laid in wisdom and perfect order. Here let Astronomy, with heaven piercing eye, point to the jewelled firmament radiant with the glory of the Creator, to Saturn, with its shining belts, and the far-distant Jupiter, with his wealth of moons, and teach how like a speck this earth is in the blue domain above. Here in this temple now about to rise let there be gathered the wonders of the sea and land, curious plants of the earth, specimens of rare living things, and all that can add to human knowledge, and open up great nature to our view. There a temple will arise more august than Pagan hands ever reared to Jove or dedicated to Minerva, though filled with the triumphs of the sculptors art, and the beauteous creations of the painter, for through its dome the smile of an approving God will shine, and in its portico will sit the genius of modern education, in queen like beauty, with wisdom dropping from her lips, and holding in her right hand the gathered fruits of knowledge with her listening sons around her."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Ex-Governor Pierrepont, of West Virginia, came upon the stage at the conclusion of Mr. Hampton's address, and was welcomed by Dr. Hays. Speeches were also made by Rev. A. A. Sweeny, on behalf of the Presbyterial Synod; Mr. T. J. Craig, of this city, and Dr. Reid, of Steubenville, Ohio. A letter was read from Rev. N. T. Maloy, Moderator of the U. P. Synod of Ohio.

The hall in which the speeches were made was well filled with students, strangers and citizens. The platform was occupied by the more distinguished visitors, among whom, as a matter of course, were the new-paper commissioners. The seats to the front of the middle aisle were filled by the young ladies of the Washington Seminary, making a bouquet of perfect beauty. In the rear of them were the students of the college. They app auded Dr. Reid very heartily when he stated that the young ladies of his seminary, when urging reasons why they should be permitted to attend the corner stone laying, gave as one, that they might perhaps be able to do the young men some good. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Washington Band. When the speeches were all over the benediction was pronounced by Rev. John Kerr, and the audience marched to the college grounds, preceded by the band. The foundation of the new building has been built on the south side of the old one and faces toward the center of the town. The stone was laid by Governor Pierrepont. He made a few remarks, and was followed by Dr. Davidson in prayer, and the ceremony was over. Everybody immediately plunged through the mud for the chapel, where a first-class lunch had been laid out, and to partake of which an invitation had been previously extended. None were loth in accepting it, but the crowd was too great for comfort. However, good humor prevailed all round, and there is nothing better than that to make a dinner palatable. The box that was placed under the corner-stone contained among many other things the following: Catalogue of Library of Franklin Literary Society of Jefferson College; catalogue of members of the Union Literary Society of Washington College, 1850; roll of active members of Franklin and Washington Literary Society, Oct., 1873; diploma of Washington Literary Society of the Washington College. Copies of Washington papers containing the testimony and proceedings in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Brieseland, furnished by Boyd Crumrine, Esq. Pittsburgh GAZETTE, September 18, 1829, furnished by A. M. Cooper. Proceedings and addresses of semi-annual celebration Washington and Jefferson College, June 17, 18 and 19, 1856.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

(Pull Bench, Chief Justice Read Presiding.)

The argument was closed by Reid for plaintiff in error, in the case of Duff vs. Wynkoop. Error to the Common Pleas of Forest county.

The next case was that of Watson vs. Reid's executors. Error to Common Pleas Court of Erie county. Argued by G. A. Allen for plaintiff in error, and James C. Marshall, contra.

Fowler & Son vs. Samson Short. Error to Common Pleas Court of Erie county. Argued by Woodruff for plaintiffs in error, and Hon. C. Curtis, contra.

Elizabeth A. Brown and Conrad I. Brown, widow and heir of Conrad Brown, deceased, vs. the Second National Bank of Erie. Appeal from Orphans' Court of Erie county. Argued by McCreary for appellant, and J. C. Marshall, contra. Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Erie county. Argued by McCreary for appellants and J. C. Marshall, contra. In April, 1867, the Second National Bank of Erie, brought suit against Conrad Brown on a promissory note in the Common Pleas Court. The plaintiffs obtained an award of arbitrators in their favor for $23,170.47. Brown appealed from the award. Conrad Brown died in March, 1869. In June, 1870, a verdict was rendered by the jury for $23,859 50. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. The decision of the higher Court being rendered, the bank proceeded against the heirs of the Orphans' Court, to which an answer was filed by the executrix. The Court ordered the executrix to pay and apply to the judgment all moneys that have or may come to her hands applicable thereto, as the first lien on the real estate of her testator, sold by her. The order of the Court is assigned as error by the appellants.

Empire Transportation Co. vs. Nick, Erie. Argued by Thompson for plaintiff in error and by Davenport, contra.

Thompson vs. Noble et al, Erie. Argued by Grant for plaintiff in error and by Morrison contra.

Taylor's executors vs. Elger, Crawford. Argued by Reisinger for plaintiff in error and by McCoy contra.

United States Circuit Court.

[Before Judge McKennan.]

Benjamin J. Buck, of East Brady, Clarion county, was appointed an United States Commissioner.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

Hon. Frederick F. Smith, of Tioga county, was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury in this Court.

The Grand Jury was charged by the Court, and retired.

In the case of W. Seward B. Hays vs. D. A. and A. McDonald, the injunction heretofore granted against Holtzman & Weiderhold and S. H. Hartman, Trustee of the People's Savings Bank of Allegheny, were dissolved.

The case of Robert Robb vs. Christian Miller, was, at the request of the petitioning creditors, with the consent of the intervening creditors, discontinued.

In the case of Roberts & Co. and others vs. Wm. W. Kingsland, on application of the Second National Bank, of Titusville, an injunction was granted against the debtor, Wm. McMullin and others.

In the same case a motion was made and a rule granted to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved. Returnable on the 30th instant.

Josiah Reamer, of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Howard Green, of Rochester, Pa., and the usual preliminary papers were issued.

The First National Bank of Clearfield filed papers for the adjudication in bankruptcy of James T. Brady & Co., of Pittsburgh, in which a similar order was made.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Fritz, charged by Catharine Clemmens with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, and simple assault and battery.

A nolle prosequi was allowed as to Chas. Helfrich on two counts of seduction, and a plea of guilty was received as to a third count, fornication and bastardy. Catharine Wool was the prosecutor.

Chas. Jones, who plead guilty to assault and battery on Hester Carter, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Merriman and John W. Merriman, the former inflicted four assault and the latter two for obstructing an officer, John Merriman was found guilty of aggravated assault, and John W. Merriman acquitted of the charge against him.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. P. Huether, charged with felonious assault by Geo. Block, a verdict of simple assault was rendered. The next case taken up was that of Robert Smith, charged with stealing a pair of pants from Pancoast's saloon on St. Clair street. Verdict of acquittal.

John Rush was placed on trial on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Taylor McFarland. The parties reside at Monongahela City, and this was the result of a row. On trial.

Trial List Tuesday.

Commonwealth vs.

Sullivan and Mowery.	John Malone.
Joana Williams alias Gifford.	John Fitzgerald.
Nicholas Huffnagle et al.	John Zolforn.
John Campbell.	Chris W. Coleman.
John A McGowan.	John B. Kennedy.
James Welsh.	William Moul.
	Chas. Webster.
	Samuel Malone.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Ralston Williams vs. Samuel Ray, executor of Wm. A. Rodgers. This is an action against the endorser on a promissory note of $500. The defendant claims that the endorsement is a forgery. On trial.

In the other branch of this Court the case of Kriel & Ritchart vs. Holm was on trial all day.

Trial List for To-day.

174. Schmidt et al vs. Hepler.
176. Same vs. Southworth.
4. Anderson vs. Loomis & Collingwood.
5. Arthurs vs. Keath & Sherer et al.
7. The Third Ward Building and Loan Association vs. Ulsch.
20. Brown vs. Smith.
15. Rothe vs. Rothe.
16. Inmsen Trustees vs. Atkinson & Halgh.
17. Baldwin Township vs. Risher.
18. Geiper vs. Zoellenhofer.
23. Eunis vs. Powers et al.

District Court.

[Before Judge Kirkpatrick.]

In this Court the case of Voight, Mahood & Co., vs. John W. Chambers was brought up, and without defense being made, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $450.79.

The case next taken up was that of John T. Weller et ux. vs. the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. The suit is for the recovery of $1,860, alleged to be due her as agent for the defendants, from March, 1871, to July, 1872. On trial.

Trial List for To day.

No. 18. Horbach vs. Adams.
No. 19. Same vs. Curry.
No. 20. Same vs. Hyde.
No. 21. Same vs. Lyons.
No. 22. Kier Prest vs. Evans, garnishee.
No. 27. McKinney & Son vs. Mooney.
No. 29. Woods vs. Altvater.
No. 30. Hamp vs. Long.
No. 31. Finck vs. Daif.
No. 32. Commercial Printing Co. vs. F. Schmidt, guarnishee.

Books and Stationery at Wholesale.

The attention of merchants is called to the immense stock of school books and stationery offered by the well known jobbing house of J. E. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Of the following goods, they have extra large lots: School books, blank books, slates, Arnold's inks, violet inks, chalk, writing paper, envelopes, lead pencils, pen holders, gold pens, pocket Bibles, family Bibles, legal blanks, toy books, almanacs, dairies for 1873, pocket books —300 kinds, and a general line of stationery. These gentlemen will duplicate any Eastern bill, and sell all goods at Eastern prices. Catalogues and samples free. We would strongly advise merchants in want of such goods to buy from this house, as they are evidently up to the times in selling stationery. Remember the wholesale house of

J. E. WELDIN & CO.,
Pittsburgh.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of N. G. Lloyd line steamer Berlin, at Baltimore; Norwegian line steamer St. Olaf, at New York; Cunard line steamer Samaria, at New York; Inman line steamer City of Antwerp, at Queenstown; Inman line steamer City of Brussels, at Queenstown; Cunard line steamer Calabria, at Queenstown; National line steamer Spain, at Queenstown.

Letters Held for Postage Oct. 21st, 1873.

Miss Maggie M. Barley, Cincinnati, O., 3c; Gibbs Bell, Black Lick, Pa., 3c; Mrs. M. F. Byrnes, Bellton, W. Va., 2c; Miss Jennie Beltze, Hollidaysburg, Pa., 3c; Bella Smith, Rostraver, Pa. 3c; Chas. Snyder, Guyandott, W. Va., 3c; Prince A. Supplee, Hazelton, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M

A Good Investment.

Those two story brick houses on Stanton avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, opposite Locomotive Works. Sale at 2 o'clock. Terms easy.

A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

A. J. Pentecost,

52 North Diamond, Allegheny, will have stock and and property sales every Tuesday and Friday evening at the above place during the winter.

THE CLAY ALLEY MURDER.

More Testimony at the Inquest—Conflicting Statements — John and Lizzie Scheuttler Again on the Stand.

The inquest in the Braueniein tragedy was resumed yesterday morning in the Grand Jury room in the Court House by Coroner West. There were a large number of additional witnesses placed upon the stand, and some were recalled. The Scheuttlers again testified and their evidence was as conflicting as it was the previous day. Coroner West evidently is trying to fasten the guilt upon the proper parties and the probabilities are now that he will succeed. William Mosier, son-in law of Franz Scheuttler was the first witness examined, but all he knew of the case was very limited. He never heard of Mrs. Brauenlein having had money; Lizzie Scheuttler lived at my house in a room for herself; she washed for a living; John came to see her; don't know when they were married; don't know who married them; on Friday she told me she was married;

GEORGE SCHEUTTLER WAS AT JOHN'S HOUSE ON FRIDAY NIGHT;

he was at my house on Sunday; he staid all night; he was asleep when I went home; I left yesterday morning about six o'clock; he was still asleep; John went to see his wife all summer; he never even told me he would get married; know some of Lizzie's clothes; don't know whether that is her apron (apron shown); never saw her with an apron on. [Skirt shown and identified as Lizzie Scheuttler's; purple dress shown, but witness could not identify it; didn't know whether it belonged to his mother-in-law or not.] Never saw Lizzie have a watch; think I would have seen it if she had one;

JOHN NEVER HAD A WATCH

as long as I have been here; when Lizzie lived in a part of my house she had no bed; she slept on my lounge.

James M. Sterling, E. J. Taylor and George H. Griffin were examined but all they knew is not worth recording so far as it relates to the tragedy. Mrs. Emma Heuser denied ever having bought any silver-ware from the murdered woman, and further didn't know anything about her. Her daughter Louisa was also examined but her evidence threw no light upon the tragedy.

THE OLD MAN TESTIFIES.

Frank Scheuttler, Sr., sworn—[The evidence of this witness was given through Mr. Hagerman, Court interpreter.]—Live in Minersville, in Zweck's lower house, near new Welsh street; have lived there since I came to this country, nearly four years; I knew Mrs. Brauenlein; was not very well acquainted; I was up in her room once, when her husband died; can't tell when he died; probably a year and a half or two years; the deceased never accused me of taking money; my little boy was charged with taking some; can't say whether my wife had hard feelings against Mrs. B; never knew of my wife or children going up into deceased's room on Sunday; she never came in our room; previous to the death of her husband she was sick, but not after; don't know why she quit coming; there is a door leading from my room into the entry through which deceased reached her room; we occupy two rooms in the house; it has only one door; the house has two rooms; I was at work last Thursday on Miller street; am a stone mason; I went to work a little before six o'clock that morning, leaving my wife and a girl who, I think, is married to my son, and Fritz and Lizzie in bed; I came home between six and seven o'clock in the evening; one of the boys was home; after I came another one came in, and then a man came; I don't know his name; he

DIGS SAND FOR KELLER, IN BIRMINGHAM;

we sat on the steps; this was between seven and eight; I did not go out that night; think all three of my boys were out; they go out every evening; I went to bed about nine o'clock; Fritz was in bed; the others were up; one of my girls slept with me; my wife and the girl married to my son slept together; on Thursday evening while I was sitting on the step smoking my pipe I heard a kind of a noise up stairs; I did not pay much attention to it;

IT SOUNDED LIKE THROWING DOWN A CHAIR;

or moving a bed; did not hear any voices; if I had been up stairs no person could have gone up and over my head without my hearing it; if down stairs it might be done; did not tell any person that I heard screams in Mrs. Brauenlein's room on Thursday night; if I had heard screams I would have gone up; I have had my dog since last spring; sometimes it is tied, and sometimes it is loose; it was tied on Thursday night; the dog occasionally barks; the officers ought to know, when they got me on Saturday night it did not bark; did not bring a log to Chun the night or Friday night; did not go down; no person get up in the room where I slept on Thursday night; I always blow the light out when we go to bed; never heard that Mrs. Brauenlein had money; never heard my children say

SHE HAD SILVERWARE AND A WATCH;

never knew she had a watch, or that her husband had before he died; was only in the room once; can't tell what kind of a key was used for the door; never heard of deceased loaning money; I have a hatchet which I brought from Germany and an American hatchet; can identify the hatchet; have been in Mrs. Brauenlein's room; she would look after such hatchets' [The witness was then asked to examine one he dug; at the time he died deceased complained that the boy had stolen something; I scolded the boy, and never went up any more; saw the deceased on Thursday; don't know what time; she was standing in front of the door; did not speak to her; was home all day on Thursday; that girl (Lizzie) was with me; she came about seven o'clock; she was there all day, helping me to wash; the little boy and little girl were home; the boys came home between six and seven, and

MY HUSBAND CAME HOME AT THE SAME TIME;

don't know about the boys going down street; can't say whether John went down or not; think he and his wife went down on Friday; I went to bed between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday night; Lizzie was not at the house that night; think she was on Coal Hill; my little girl slept with me; John slept in the kitchen; think Lizzie slept between Fritz and the wall; Fritz is a laborer; he is an engineer and starts early; Gottfried and Frank were out of bed; Frank was over at my daughter's; don't know where John and his wife were on Thursday night; they were out in the evening; didn't ask them where they went, and can't tell;

IT WAS NEARLY ONE O'CLOCK WHEN I RETIRED;

they came home a little before that time; don't know when they went out; John and his wife were not home when I came home to supper that evening; I got home a little after six o'clock in the evening; I got home from the depot evening I was told they had moved to Mount Washington that afternoon; George was at my other daughter's; never saw John's wife with a silver watch; don't know that she showed me; she never looked at it; don't know what kind of a guard; we have some with hair and some with joints; we never had an old German watch about the house; the boys often took the guard off my watch and wore it. [Red flannel skirt belonging to John's wife, shown.] Never saw that before;

I WAS OPPOSED TO JOHN'S MARRIAGE

because he was so young; [watch shown]; can't say whether that is John's or not; [pink waist shown]; never saw that on John's wife; did not notice it on Friday morning; [chemise shown]; never saw that garment before; it did not belong to his wife; don't know whether it belongs to John's wife or not.

John Scheuttler, re-called.—My wife rented a house on the 10th; we moved in on Friday last; I saw the house when my sister moved up; we have a stove, bedstead, chairs, kitchen table and dishes; we bought them on Wylie street, near Smith's; we bought the bedstead and chairs there; don't know where she bought the bed; can't tell what kind of a bed it is; we never put anything into the house before Friday; she told me she had a couple of money; she did not say how much; gave her my week's wages on Saturday evening [apron shown]; can't say that I ever saw that apron before; can't say that my wife had one like it; my wife told me she had a watch; never saw it; don't know where it was or anything about it; my wife never told me that she had put the bed, coverings and ticks in the house before the furniture was sent up. [Key shown.] Don't know that key; may have seen it; keys fit one of the doors of my house will not lock; the front door will lock and unlock; the house was rented from Jacob Soffell; I can't say how long I have been married; I don't know, it's a question I can't answer.

CAN'T TELL WHEN I WAS MARRIED;

don't know who married us; I never was married this week if this case had not happened; I felt very bad yesterday, because I had to say I was married; I can now swear that I was never married; I was in Allegheny once, but I don't know what I did there; I said yesterday I was married; can't tell what I did say yesterday; I was so disturbed because I was arrested for nothing, and I was taken away from my work; did not have a talk with Lizzie about the matter;

IF I WERE TO BE HUNG

now I couldn't tell anything about the murder; I went to bed; got up early and went away; I got acquainted with her at Ullman's; never found out what kind of a woman she was until this morning; Moessner told me she was a bad woman; don't know whether she is bad or not; I'll be sorry if she is; Lizzie never talked to me about Mrs. Brauenlein; I asked her on Sunday if she knew anything to tell me; she said she saw her on Thursday morning and that was all;

I NEVER STRUCK THAT WOMAN;

But intended to be this week; [watch shown] I saw that watch before; Lizzie had it; think I saw it last Sunday; think I saw it before last Sunday; the first time she showed me a watch was when she lived at the old man's; this looks like the same watch; I took it from her once and carried it about half a day never had this watch at home; it was maybe five months since I saw it; this watch has the same letters and looks like the watch that she showed me; she told me it would not run.

LIZZIE SCHEUTTLER AGAIN—WHAT SHE KNEW YESTERDAY.

Lizzie Scheuttler, re-called—Bought the furniture on Wylie street; bought the bed from a Jew, but don't know his name; when I started out I went down Wylie then to Fourth avenue, and in an alley there is a store where I bought the bed; I paid $25 for it; I got the money by washing; I washed all last summer; I did say yesterday I had only $250 of my own money; I had bought the bed before John gave me the money; I left the bed at the store and got it on Friday morning; it was a feather bed; I carried it over; I carried it in a big clothes basket; never told my husband where I bought it; my name is Lizzie Killien; have been married two weeks.

WE WERE MARRIED IN ALLEGHENY,

don't know the 'Squire's name; he has kind of light hair; he spoke German; don't know where the office is; we were married about nine or half-past nine; we went up the incline to John's sister's house; I told the 'Squire my name was Louisa Killien; John gave his right name; John paid five dollars; don't know if he got a paper; there were two men in the office at the time; we went over the open bridge and came back the same way; we passed the parks; didn't tell Moessner that I put the bed in the house one week before we moved;

I BOUGHT A WATCH TWO MONTHS AGO FROM A BOY;

it was a big watch; I gave it to John, but didn't see him with it; I gave $2 50 for it; there was an old piece of tape or ribbon and some keys attached to it; (watch shown) that is not the watch nor the keys; I think now it is the watch, but I can't say this is the ribbon or the key; according to the numbers (on the face) it appears to be the watch, but I am not positive; can't tell whether John carried the watch or not; I did not see him every day;

FRANK SCHEUTTLER WAS WITH ME WHEN I WAS COUNTING THE MONEY;

did not swear that it was George who was with me; [pink waist and apron shown] those belong to me; [red skirt and chemise shown] never saw that before; purple silk dress skirt and black and white striped skirt shown [those belong to me; [pants shown] they belong to John, but I don't know to whom the overalls belong.

THE BOY WITH THE SORE BONES.

Frank Scheuttler recalled.—My bones are all sore this morning; that board is no bed; it's too hard. [Dress skirt shown and identified. The frock waist identified.] [Watch shown.] That girl (Lizzie) had a watch like that; she brought it from Germany; old man Braunelein had a watch like that; saw him have it in the yard